THE

JEWISH CHRONICLE.

(ספר זכרון)

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 163, NEW SERIES. FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1872;—IYAR 2, 5632. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th April, at 35, Wellington-square, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. B. LEWIS, of a daughter.

On the 24th ult., at Ross House, Park-place, Edinburgh, the wife of the Rev. B. RITTENBERG, of a son.

On the 4th inst., at 53, Böckmann Strasse, St. Georg. Hamburg, the wife of ADOLPH COHEN, Esq., of a son.

On the 4th inst., at 28, Exchange-street, Cheetham, Manchester, the wife of Mr. S. THEMANS, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Spendwell Villa, Bristol-road, Birmingham, the wife of MORRIS JONAS, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Esperanda House, Elgin Road, St. Peters' Park, the wife of Mr. FREDERICK M. LYONS, of a daughter, prematurely.

On Thursday, the 9th inst., at 143, Aldersgate-street, the wife of WOOLF HYMAN, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at 22, Smith-square, S.W., MOSS, the beloved infant son of DAVID and REBECCA ISAACS, aged 7 months.

On the 3rd inst., at No. 14, Broad street, Golden-square, JULIA, relict of the late SAMUEL SOLOMON, aged 78.

On the 4th inst., at 46, Elizabeth-street, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, BARON MOSES, aged 13 months, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. S. GOLDSTONE.

On the 5th inst., at 55, Red Lion Street, Holborn, CATHERINE, widow of the late NATHAN BENJAMIN, in her 78th year.

On the 5th inst., after a very short illness, in his 23rd year, JULIAN QUIXANO, eldest son of JACOB Q. HENRIQUES, Esq., of 139, Harley-street.

On the 5th inst., at 19, Lambs' Conduit-street, Mr. ISAAC SALAMAN, in his 83rd year.

MR. MORRIS COHEN returns sincere THANKS for kind visits, cards, and letters of condolence received during the week of mourning for his late lamented wife.—4, Alie-place, Goodman's Fields.

MESSRS. H. E. and EZRA HARRIS return sincere THANKS for visits, cards and letters of condolence received during their week of mourning.—67, Great Prescott-street, E.

MR. and MRS. HENRY HARRIS return THANKS for visits, letters and cards of condolence during their week of mourning for their infant daughter.—81, Wellington-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

MR. and Mrs. DAVID ISAACS return THANKS for visits, cards and letters of condolence received during the week of mourning for their infant son.—22, Smith-square, S.W.

MR. and MRS. A. D. LOEWENSTARK, SON and DAUGHTER, return their sincere THANKS for kind visits cards and letters of condolence received during their week of mourning for their late lamented son and brother.—1, Devereux-court, Strand.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE.

MR. EDWARD MAGNUS returns his sincere THANKS to the Seatholders of the Great Synagogue for their having elected him a member of the Board of Management.

1, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

MR. M. BENTWITCH returns his sincere THANKS to his friends and supporters who kindly assisted him in the recent election at the Great Synagogue.

16, Spital Square, May 7, 1872.

ISRAEL COHEN, of 42, Villiers-street, Sunderland, will REMOVE on the 13th of May, to 1, WELSLEY VILLAS, Handsworth, BIRMINGHAM.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS FOR THE RELIEF OF JEWISH POOR.

THE following DONATIONS (omitted in last week's report) are thankfully acknowledged:

Per Rev. A. L. Green.

Lady Rothschild, Workrooms ...	£40	0	0
Ditto, Machines.	10	0	0
I. A. Joseph, Esq., junr.	2	2	0

PLATE at PER OUNCE,
JEWELLERY at per pennyweight.
DIAMONDS at per carat.
CAKE-BASKETS, Tea and Coffee Sets, Mugs, Cups, Salvers, at 7s. to 7s. 6d. per ounce; Spoons and Forks of all kinds at 6s. 3d.
BRACELETS, BROOCHES, NECKLETS, at 4s. 6d. per dwt. Jewels with guaranteed weight of Diamonds at £8 to £10 per carat. Mounted as Earrings, Brooches, Bracelets, &c., &c. The workmanship and gold reckoned by the ounce.

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27, KEPPEL STREET,
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Plate and Jewels lent on hire or bought for cash.

Wedding and Birthday presents, Testimonials, and Presentations in great variety.

At home only before 10 a.m., and after 7 p.m

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DAVID ISRAEL, POULTERER and BUTCHER, has no CONNECTION with ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT of the same name. His only address is 122, MIDDLESEX STREET, WHITECHAPEL.

Purveyor to the principal Hotels, Taverns, and Cooks, in London and Country.

Wedding, Dinners and Parties supplied.

Families contracted with on reasonable terms.

Carts to all parts of London daily

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MANCHESTER.

THE Resident Israelites of the Spanish and Portuguese Minhag in this City seek the co-operation and timely support of their coreligionists to aid them in the ERECTION of a suitable SYNAGOGUE and SCHOOLS—the want of which has been so long and sorely felt by more than thirty families.

Stimulated by the very liberal vote of the parent Synagogue in the metropolis, as well as the encouragement extended by the Rev. Haham, Dr. Artom, and the venerable champion, Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., joined to the generous donations already in hand of those enlisted in the sacred cause (as subjoined), the Executive ventures to hope that all true Israelites will cheerfully and generously contribute to the furtherance of so laudable an object, to rear a structure worthy of the hallowed purpose tending to the glorification of the Holy One of Israel.

The following donations are acknowledged with thanks:

Amount already advertised...	£1,266	0	0
The Rev. Dr. Adler, Chief Rabbi ...	£1	1	0
David Robins, Esq., Alexandria, Egypt	50	0	0
J. M. Montefiore, Esq., London ...	15	15	0
Sir Francis Goldsmid, Bart., M.P.	15	0	0
Moses Affalo, Esq.	10	10	0
Moses Benoliel, Esq...	5	5	0
Daniel Castello, Esq.	5	5	0
Ellis A. Franklin, Esq.	5	5	0
Abraham Levy Bensusan, Esq. ...	3	3	0
Henry Pinto, Esq.	3	3	0
David de Pass, Esq.	3	3	0
Alfred H. de Pass, Esq.	2	2	0
Henry Harris, Esq....	2	2	0
Israel Natan, Esq., Manchester ...	1	0	0

Further Donations will be thankfully received by—

I. D. Belisha, Esq., President,
M. B. Messulam, Esq., Vice-Pres.,
Victor Levi, Esq., Treasurer, } Manchester

And in London, by

Rev. Haham, Dr. Artom, 20, Artillery-place, City-road:
M. Castello, Esq., Throgmorton-street;
S. Almosnino, Esq., Synagogue, Bevis Marks;
And at the office of the Jewish Chronicle.

N.B.—All cheques to be crossed, "Messrs. Cunliffes, Brooks and Co., Bankers, Manchester."

FINE FLAVOURED STRONG BEEF TEA at about 2½d. a pint. ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Meat requiring Baron Liebig the Inventor's Signature on every jar, being the only guarantee genuineness.

Excellent economical stock for soups, sauces, &c

BOROUGH NEW SYNAGOGUE.

HEYGATE-STREET, WALWORTH-ROAD, S.E.

THE Rev. Dr. ADLER, Chief Rabbi, will DELIVER a SERMON in this Synagogue on ש״פ קדושים, Saturday, 11th May.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE,

UPPER BRYANSTONE STREET, W.

THE REV. HAHAM (DR. ARTOM) will PREACH at this Synagogue (D.V.) on SABBATH אמר, the 18th May, during the Morning Service.

1st Iyar, 9th May 5632.

FREE LECTURES TO JEWISH WORKING MEN AND THEIR FAMILIES.

TENTH EVENING OF THE SESSION.

THE following SELECTION of READINGS and MUSIC will be given on SUNDAY EVENING, May 12th, at the Portuguese Jews' School, Heneage Lane, E.C.

"A Selection" for the Piano,
MISS GREEN.
"Jane Conquest,"..................James Milne.
MRS. HENRY DEFRIES.
"Enoch Arden,".......................Tennyson.
MRS. MAURICE DAVIS.
"A Selection," for the Piano,
MISS GREEN.
"Lochinvar,"...................................Scott.
MRS. MAURICE DAVIS.
A scene from "Henry VIII,"....Shakespeare.
MRS. HENRY DEFRIES.
A humourous Reading.
MRS. MAURICE DAVIS.

No Tickets Required.

Children under 13 not admitted unless in charge of grown-up persons.

Doors open at Half-past Seven; commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

LEWIS EMANUEL Hon. Sec.

חברת מחסה לעורים

INSTITUTION FOR RELIEVING THE INDIGENT BLIND OF THE JEWISH PERSUASION.

Established 1819—5580.

THE FIFTY-FIRST BALL in Aid of the Funds of this Institution will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. James's, on THURSDAY, the 16th May.

President—Ald. Sir BENJAMIN S. PHILLIPS.

Vice-President—Louis Nathan, Esq.

Treasurer—David Hyam, Esq.

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Morris Barnett, Esq.	Edward Joseph, Esq.
H. E. Beddington, Esq.	I. S. Kisch, Esq.
Maurice Beddington, Esq.	Lewis Lazarus, Esq.
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Aaron Cohen, Esq.	Chas. Montagu, Esq.
Joseph Davis, Esq.	Laurence Montagu, Esq.
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Isaac Feldham, Esq.	Nathaniel Montefiore, Esq.
J. Flatau, Esq.	John D. Moss, Esq.
H. Guedalla, Esq.	David Nathan, Esq.
Augustus Halford, Esq.	Lewis Pass, Esq.
W. Harris, Esq.	Saul Phillips, Esq.
F. B. Hyam, Esq.	Ed. Pool, Esq.
Isaac Hyam, Esq.	Alfred de Rothschild, Esq.
John Hyam, Esq.	Lewis Salinger, Esq.
H. A. Israel, Esq. jun.	Sir David Salomons, Bart., Ald., M.P.
Jonas Jacobs, Esq.	A. M. Silber, Esq.
Edmund Johnson, Esq.	Asher Solomon, Esq.
Hyam Jonas, Esq.	J. I. Solomon, Esq.
Gerald Joseph, Esq.	S. W. Waley, Esq.

HENRY DYTE, Hon. Sec.
S. SOLOMON, Sec.

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GEO. CROXTON, Secretary.

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BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C

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SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.,

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Samuel Gurney, Esq.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
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Robert Lewis, Secretary.
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LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCES effected on moderate terms.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and Statement of Accounts, may be had on application to the Secretary.

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With the consequent
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RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
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An Annual Payment of £3 to £6 5s. insures £1,000 at Death, or an Allowance at the rate of £6 per week for injury.

£650,000 have been paid as Compensation, One out of every 12 Annual Policy Holders becoming a claimant EACH YEAR.

OFFICES:—64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

JEWISH CONVALESCENT HOME.

(Founded in memory of Judith, Lady Montefiore.)

PORTLAND ROAD, SOUTH NORWOOD.

THE Committee gratefully acknowledge the following DONATIONS received in aid of the funds of this institution:

Mrs. F. A. Cowan	£1	1	0
Mrs. M. Emanuel, in memory of the late Michael Emanuel, Esq. ...	20	0	0
Mrs. Israel, Berlin	5	0	0
Mrs. Martin Jaffé, Belfast	2	0	0
Mrs. Maurice I. Marsden	1	1	0
Mrs. B. Merton, in memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Cohen	5	0	0
Mrs. Louis Nathan	5	0	0
B. Peartree, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. H. E. Symons	1	1	0
Miss Maria I. Samuel...	3	3	0
G. B. Worms, Esq.	5	0	0

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received at the Imperial Bank, Lothbury; by Mrs. Adler, President, 16, Finsbury Square; Mrs. Bischoffsheim, Treasurer, Bute House, South Audley-street; or by

A. L. GREEN, 4, Charlotte-street, Portland-place.
G. S. JOSEPH, 43, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-sq. } Hon. Secretaries

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A DISTRESSING CASE.

AN urgent APPEAL to the Benevolent is made on behalf of a highly respectable, religious and truly good man, who has become reduced to penury through losses in trade and failing health for some time past. The generous assistance of the Benevolent is earnestly solicited to re-establish him in business.

The following amounts are gratefully acknowledged:

Collected, per Rev. A. L. Barnett ...	£5	0	0
Collected, per D. Jameson, Esq. ...	13	0	0
Per Wolfe Isaacs, Esq.			
M. Castello, Esq.	£1	0	0
F. P. Leon, Esq.	1	0	0
P. Leon, Esq.	1	0	0
Wolfe Isaacs, Esq.		10	6
Sundry Donations	2	7	6

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Mr. D. Jameson, 85, Mansell-street, Goodman's Field; and Mr. Wolfe Isaacs, 96, Mansell-street, Goodman's Fields.

JEWS' INFANT SCHOOL.

THE Committee have the pleasure to announce the following DONATIONS received at the Ball, April 11th, 1872:—

Solomon Schloss, Esq.	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Leopold Schloss, Esq....	1	1	0
Mrs. Leopold Schloss...	1	1	0
Horatio Micholls, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Horatio Micholls	1	1	0
Benjamin Montefiore, Esq.	3	3	0
Miss Montefiore	2	2	0
Henry Lucas, Esq.	3	3	0
Joseph Samuel, Esq.	1	1	0
J. Arnhold, Esq.	1	1	0
Gustav Katzenstein, Esq.	1	1	0
E. Jonas, Esq.	2	2	0
David Jonas, Esq.	2	2	0
Moses Joseph, Esq.	1	1	0
Messrs. Willis and Co.	5	5	0

Collected by B. H. d'Avigdor, Esq., and E. D. Leverson, Esq.

Mrs. A. Abraham	£1	1	0
Mrs. Abrahamsen	1	1	0
Pheneas Abraham, Esq.	1	1	0
E. Alex, Esq.	1	1	0
Anonymous		10	0
G. M. Bauer, Esq.	1	1	0
M. L. Bauer, Esq.	1	1	0
H. L. Beddington, Esq.	2	2	0
J. H. Beddington, Esq.	4	4	0
Maurice Beddington, Esq.	3	3	0
G. Bendon, Esq.	1	1	0
Henry Benham, Esq....	1	1	0
Leon Benham, Esq.	2	2	0
S. Barnett, Esq.	1	1	0
Aaron Cohen, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Isaac Cohen	3	3	0
Miss Cohen	3	3	0
Miss Lucy Cohen	3	3	0
Henry L. Cohen, Esq...	1	1	0
Levi Cohen, Esq.	2	2	0
Nathaniel L. Cohen, Esq.	2	2	0
Guillaume Coster, Esq.	5	5	0
Countess d'Avigdor	3	3	0
B. H. d'Avigdor, Esq...	2	2	0
Abraham de Pass, Esq.	2	2	0
Alfred de Pass, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Emanuel, in memory of her late husband, M. Emanuel, Esq. ...	25	0	0
Lewis Emanuel, Esq.	2	2	0
Mrs. H. Feist	1	1	0
Ellis A. Franklin, Esq.	3	3	0
A Friend	1	0	0
A Friend...		10	6
A Goldsmid, Esq.	2	2	0
Miss Caroline Goldsmid	2	0	0
Miss Goldsmid	3	0	0
Sir F. H. Goldsmid, Bart., M.P. ...	10	10	0
George Goldsmid, Esq.	3	3	0
Julian Goldsmid, Esq., M.P... ...	10	10	0
Lady Goldsmid...	5	5	0
Mrs. Julian Goldsmid...	10	10	0
Miss Flora Goldsmid	5	5	0
Miss Isabel Goldsmid...	5	5	0
Mantague Halford, Esq.	2	2	0
Simon Halford, Esq.	2	2	0
James L. Hart, Esq.	5	5	0
Adolfe Hyam, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Benj. Hyam	2	2	0
Edward Hyam, Esq.	1	1	0
F. M. Hyam, Esq.	1	1	0
Samuel Hyam, Esq.	2	2	0
Mrs. H. Jessel	2	2	0
Walter Josephs, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. I. Johnasson	2	2	0
Samuel Joshua, Esq.	3	0	0
H. L. Keeling, Esq.	2	2	0
A. Keyzor, Esq...	2	2	0
Lady, A		10	6
E. D. Leverson, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. G. B. Leverson	10	10	0
James Leverson, Esq.	2	2	0
Mrs. James Leverson	1	1	0
Julian Leverson, Esq...	1	1	0
Lawrence Levy, Esq.	3	3	0
Gabriel Lindo, Esq.	1	1	0
G. Lousada, Esq.	1	1	0
Lewis Lowenstein, Esq.	1	1	0
F. A. Lucas, Esq.	2	2	0
Sampson Lucas, Esq....	3	3	0
Edward Lucas, Esq.	3	3	0
Horatio J. Lucas, Esq.	5	5	0
Arthur Lucas, Esq.	5	5	0
Mrs. Philip Lucas	5	5	0
Mrs. Lionel Lucas	10	10	0
F. Mendl, Esq....	1	1	0
Mrs. E. Merton	3	3	0
Mrs. H. Merton	3	3	0
Barnet Meyers, Esq.	2	2	0
Samuel Montagu, Esq.	5	5	0
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.	10	0	0
N. Montefiore, Esq.	10	0	0
Jacob Mocatta, Esq.	5	5	0
F. D. Mocatta, Esq.	5	5	0
B. E. Mocatta, Esq.	2	2	0
B. L. Mosely, Esq.	1	1	0
Abraham Mocatta, Esq.	2	2	0
Jonah Nathan, Esq.	1	1	0
S. L. Nathan, Esq.	1	1	0
Sigismund Ochs, Esq....	1	1	0
I. Pam, Esq.	3	3	0
I. P.	10	10	0
Leon Pecznick, Esq.	2	2	0
E. L. Raphael, Esq.	5	5	0
George Raphael, Esq....	5	0	0
Henry Raphael, Esq....	5	5	0
C. Roth, Esq.	5	5	0
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons	26	5	0
Baroness de Rothschild	15	15	0
Lady de Rothschild	10	0	0
Mrs. N. de Rothschild	10	0	0
Ditto (2nd donation)	5	0	0
S. R.	1	1	0
L. M. Rothschild, Esq.	3	3	0
Marco Salem, Esq.	2	2	0
Mrs. J. Samuel...	1	1	0
Maurice Schwabacher, Esq.	2	2	0
Mrs. P. J. Salomons	2	2	0
Arthur M. Sebag, Esq.	1	1	0
A. H. Solomon, Esq.	2	2	0
Isaac Seligman, Esq.	5	5	0
Baron de Stern...	10	10	0
Viscount de Stern	10	10	0
Joseph Sassoon, Esq.	3	3	0
Daniel C. Stiebel, Esq.	5	5	0
Mrs. Robert Speyer	4	4	0
John Samuel, Esq.	2	2	0
E. Vanderheim, Esq.	2	2	0
G. Vanderheim, Esq.	2	2	0
Arthur Wagg, Esq.	3	3	0
Edward Wagg, Esq.	2	2	0
Jacob Waley, Esq.	3	3	0
Simon Waley, Esq.	3	3	0
Baron de Worms...	5	5	0
In memory of Matilda Jacobs ...	5	5	0
Joseph Sebag, Esq.	2	2	0
A Friend, per W. J.	1	1	0
H. Guedalla, Esq.	2	2	0
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Nathan	5	5	0
David Nathan, Esq. (New Zealand)	3	3	0
F. G. Henriques, Esq....	2	2	0
David Hyam, Esq.	3	3	0
S. Benjamin, Esq.	2	2	0
Alfred H. Beddington, Esq.... ...	3	3	0
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.... ...	5	5	0
H. Nathan, Esq..	2	2	0
Maurice J. Marsden, Esq.	1	1	0
A. M. Marsden, Esq.	1	1	0
I. M. Marsden, Esq.	1	1	0
Murray Marks, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Lionel Helbert	2	2	0
A Friend...	1	0	0

Collected by Julius M. Meyer, Esq.

N. N.	£10	10	0
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A. Goldstucker, Esq.	1	1	0
J. A. C.	1	1	0
M. H.	1	1	0
M. Meyer, Esq....	1	1	0
W. J. H....		10	6
L. D.		10	6
J. N. le Jongh...		10	6
Alfred Joseph, Esq.		10	6
Julius M. Meyer, Esq...	2	2	0
Josephus B. Joseph, Esq.	1	1	0
M. de-Costa Andrade, Esq.	5	5	0
S. Lazarus, Esq.		10	6
Charles Montagu, Esq.	2	2	0

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Louis Joseph, Esq.	1	1	0
S. L. Miers, Esq.	1	1	0
Henry J. Solomon, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Solomon ...	3	3	0

Collected by G. S. Joseph, Esq.

R. D. Sassoon, Esq.	£5	5	0
Mrs. J. P. Davis	5	0	0
R. S. Heilbut, Esq.	2	2	0
Samuel S. Joseph, Esq.	2	2	0
Charles Levy, Esq.	1	1	0
Miss Maria I. Samuel...	2	2	0
Mrs. Michael Samuel	1	1	0
Sydney M. Samuel, Esq.	1	1	0
H. E. Symons, Esq.	1	1	0
G. S. Joseph, Esq.	1	1	0
Lawrence Samuel, Esq.	1	1	0

Further donations will be thankfully received and duly advertised.

Should there be any errors or omissions the Committee will feel greatly obliged by information of the same being sent to

WALTER JOSEPHS, Hon. Sec.
10, Union-court, Old Broad-street,
May, 1872.

To the Members of the Hebrew Congregation residing in and visiting BRIGHTON.

G. H. TUPPEN respectfully notifies that he is the APPOINTED BUTCHER to the Brighton Jewish Congregation. Families waited on daily. Orders by post promptly attended to.

G. H. TUPPEN, BUTCHER,
195, Wesstern-road, Brighton.

BIRMINGHAM.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
From 9, High Street, to 117, Dale End Birmingham.

HENRY HANDY, POULTERER to the Jewish community, begs respectfully to inform his patrons that he has disposed of the lease of the premises lately occupied by him in High-street, and that he has REMOVED to 117, DALE END, two doors from Bull-street, where he hopes to have the favour of a continuance of their orders.

H. H. wishes also to inform his customers that he has a large stock of prime GOSLINGS and DUCKLINGS now on sale.

By permission of the Ecclesiastical Authorities to sell כשר Meat.

S. VAN GEUNS begs to inform the Jewish public that he has been appointed butcher. S. V. G. has opened his business at 206, Brick Lane, Spitalfields, where he will supply the best meat at the lowest prices. Smoked meat, tongues, worscht, &c., always on hand. Orders promptly attended to

WANTED, in a כשר Restaurant, a COOK, male or female. Must be thoroughly experienced in English, French, and German cooking, and Pastry baking. Good salary and frequent presents. Early application to No. 5, Bloomfield-street, London Wall.

MDLLE. SOPHIA FLORA HEILBRON has the honour to announce that she will give a MATINEE MUSICALE on MONDAY, May 27th, 1872, by kind permission of J. M. Levy, Esq., at his residence., 103, LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK: on which occasion she will be assisted by the following distinguished artistes:

Madame Lemmens Sherrington, Madame Demeric Lablache, Madame Conneau, Miss Julia Eaton, Miss Katherine Poyntz and Mrs Weldon, who will sing a new song by M. Gounod, accompanied by the distinguished composer.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[We wish it to be understood that we do not necessarily identify ourselves with the opinion of our correspondents.

All letters intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith; and they must arrive at this office, 43, Finsbury-square, not later than 10 o'clock on the Wednesday morning preceding the publication of the number in which it is desired that they should appear. All communications intended for publication should be written on one side only of each sheet.

SOCIETY OF HEBREW LITERATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

Sir,—In a letter which appeared in the *Jewish Chronicle* of the 5th inst., Mr. H. Guedalla states that although "two years ago a list of subscribers of the Hebrew Literature Society was published, and a list of works were given, up to this moment not one has been received by the subscribers;" and he accounts for this inaction thus: "the work of the society is done as a labour of love by overworked people in special vocations—which is a total mistake. This delay is said to be owing to an eminent scholar having taken a very long time to translate Ibn Ezra's Commentary on Isaiah; but he is not at all to blame, as he is not to be paid for it."

Now, putting entirely aside the morality of the doctrine, it appears to me that Mr. Guedalla has in the preceding remarks accomplished two mistakes; he has acquitted the guilty and condemned the innocent.

It is no secret in the community that the Society for the Promotion of Hebrew Literature which started with a youth of great promise has attained a manhood of little performance. Assuredly this is legitimate matter for criticism, and needs not any disclaimer of hostilities on the part of one who is evidently conscious of, and perhaps suffering from, the shortcomings of the society. The supineness of an institution whose career was heralded with the flourish of many trumpets, and which met with no inconsiderable amount of encouragement from a too trusting public, is greatly to be deplored—especially at a time when there are so many other things in the Israelitish community which are not what they seem or seem not what they are. Unless some potent hand releases your Argus-eyed contributor "Nemo" from the much-to be-lamented spell under which he appears to have lately fallen, I am afraid the councils and societies and boards—which are sometimes too active in doing what they ought not to do, and at others too indolent in not doing what they ought—will hold perpetual carnival at the cost, if not to the credit, of the community. We have many men among us gifted with the power of detecting abuses; we have but few with the courage to condemn them.

Mr. Guedalla, avoiding the main body of a host snugly and comfortably encamped, attacks a solitary outpost engaged in one of the most arduous, danger-fraught, and thankless occupations. The gentleman—whose misfortune it is that he happens to be the pioneer of the society, and of whom it might perhaps be said that he has marched forward with deliberation, while his comrades have slept at their post and at their ease—is saddled with the responsibility of giving the society an evil repute and of abusing the confidence of a long-suffering public. Is not such a proceeding most illogical and unfair? Because one eminent scholar has taken a very long time to translate Ibn Ezra on Isaiah, is that any reason why another eminent scholar has not yet completed R. Jehudah Halevi's "Kuzari," or why Alcharizi's "Tachkemoni," for which the Jews of England have been for so many years so eagerly clamouring, should still remain to them a sealed book? And if there is anything to be deprecated in this state of things, why should not the blame be equally distributed among the literati and Mecænases of whom the acting committee is composed?

In acquitting the society, however, of a fault which—to judge from the discreet and courageous silence they have maintained—they would themselves be the last to excuse, Mr. Guedalla does not deny to an individual worker in the field of Hebrew literature the merit that is really his. Had Mr. Guedalla, instead of pinning his faith to one of those unauthenticated *on dits* with which the communal atmosphere is at all times charged, made enquiries of the Honorary Secretary, he would have found that the M.S. of Ibn Ezra has been in the hands of the committee for the last nine months. And, had he pursued his investigations further, he would have discovered something beyond that. He would have found that the translator had brought to bear upon a task of no ordinary difficulty a scholarship and a critical acumen which will place his translation high among works of that class; and that, having entered heart and soul into his task, he has succeeded in producing a perfect reflex of the meaning, the spirit and the style of the author. Mr. Guedalla does right in lamenting the delay in the appearance of such a work; he does not do right in exculpating the committee; he does wrong in making the most diligent member of the committee answerable for the procrastination of the rest.

Mr. Guedalla tells us that the object he had in writing his letter was "to provoke an official programme as regards the future, for the satisfaction of the members." It is to be hoped that he will by this time have recognised the uselessness of endeavouring to provoke a body of such imperturbables as those who have for three weeks allowed his letter to go unrefuted, into doing anything. I should have thought, too, that he would have had enough of programmes by this time, and would like to see the entertainment begin. Should, however, his thirst for programmes not yet have abated, I can refer him to the one originally published by the society, which, although a programme of the past, is equally a programme for the future.—Yours obediently,

London, 25th April, 1872. A. Y. Z.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

Sir,—I notice in the *Academy* of April 15, a review by Dr. A. Neubauer of the book "Machberoth Ithiel." At the conclusion of the review Dr. Neubauer says:

"There is one passage in it (see p. 11) which sounds like an echo from the times of Harizi, where the editor chastises in severe terms 'the rich men' (Jews?) of England, whose only aim is material pleasure, and who completely neglect a literature which cannot enrich them. May it not be a *vox clamans in deserto*!"

How true these strictures are, I leave a community to judge which can boast of the existence of a "Society of Hebrew Literature" which has, as a result of three years' labour, produced—what?—a programme!

Yours obediently, M.

THE NATIONAL MUSIC OF THE JEWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

Sir,—Your article on this subject has interested me much: though I cannot agree with all your views, and it suggests to me the following ideas:

Mr. Wagner's denunciation of Israelite composers shows that he is a bold man; and also that his judgment on music is not worth much. The single name (and that not the greatest) of Mendelssohn ought to silence him. Moreover, I think you concede too much when you say that descent from the twelve tribes has nothing to do with musical talent. On the contrary, there is a wonderful genius for music which seems to be hereditary among the Jewish race; and it is shewn by the multitude of eminent Israelite composers and musicians who appear in each generation, דור לדור; and, indeed, we see in the sacred writings remarkable indications of a sense of the beauty and harmony of sounds. I do not refer only to the majesty and harmony of the Hebrew language, in which it surpasses all others, but to the skilful combination of words. Of this there is a remarkable instance in the song of Moses, where he uses the work האזיני instead of תשמע, which would not be euphonious. Thus a beautiful combination of sounds is obtained. Innumerable examples of this sort might be pointed out.

We find another instance of musical words in the Book of Genesis הבט נא השמימה וספר הכוכבים אם תוכל לספר אתם. These words are not only musical, but expressive of the idea conveyed by them. Another, and a splendid example, is in the Psalm "Sing unto the Lord a new Song." The words are like the sound of the שופר, and the passage בשרמיום ליום comes like the long line in the Spenserean Stanza.

As for Wagner's new principle and music of the future, my objection is that the former is not new, and the latter not future. The idea of music rendering the emotions of the human heart has always been the foundation of all music. Italian music especially is of that character. I cannot agree with you that the music of Rossini's Cujus Animam does not express the words. Let me point out especially the flat on the word mater, and the fifth on the syllable *ge* in unigeniti. Many instances of the supposed music of the future occur in Rossini's and other operas.*

These examples, which are familiar to your lady readers especially, suffice to show the absurdity of Mr. Wagner's pretensions to originality. People who are incapable of understanding music cannot see that the pleasure that it gives is not sensual but intellectual. But it is intellectual, because good music expresses the feelings, the thoughts and the emotions of the mind. This is no new idea. It is the ruling principle of all the great composers. Such is the music, not of the future, but of the past and the present.—Yours obediently, George Bowyer.

Temple, Nisan 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

Sir,—I have many times read in your valuable paper an article on the subject of our synagogue music, and refrained from expressing my opinion on a matter to which I have devoted thirty years of my life, leaving it to more competent critics to work beneficially for our communities; but animated by your last article, and feeling an impulse to assist in improving our communal condition, I beg a small space to compare the music of the Synagogue with that of the Church.

What we call חזנות of the Synagogue, the Church, I presume, terms hymnal melodies. The music of the church is not only known to the organist, but to every child and other person who join the service in the Church. The simplicity of the notes facilitates its adoption for the sacred text, and it aids it to become popular to every worshipper, whether gifted with musical talent or not.

Is this the case with our חזנות, our national melodies? No! I venture to state that, except the חזן and a few of the old members in a congregation, no one knows the melodies. The cause is that in music there are more notes wanted to express emotions of our heart than syllables required to express a sentence; nay, even one word of one syllable can express a whole thought: but how deficient is one single note, or even a few of them! Hence more notes are required to a word of our Hebrew text; and as the חזן is not permitted to repeat a sentence or even a word, the unequal proportion of expression of the music to the text has led חזנים, anxious to impress the sacred words, to use between every word, even between every syllable, a variety of fantastic and ornamental cadences, through which our national melodies have become disguised and disfigured. Our music not having been practised in the middle ages, and having been preserved by tradi-

* Sir G. Bowyer here cites Quella ricordati and Un tenero amore in Semiramide; the duet between Otello and Iago, Nessun maggior dolor and oppressa l'anima in Otello; Dove mi guide in Mosè; Haydn's cantata in Arianna in Naxo; Al mio tesoro in Don Giovanni, &c., &c.—Ed. J. C

tion, a wild chaos of trivial melodies has been transmitted to us, unfit for the divine service of civilized communities.

Having myself felt this abuse, I composed, fifteen years ago, a book of national melodies and presented it to Mr. Louis Nathan when I was a candidate for the second readership of the Great Synagogue, but I abstained from the expense of publishing it. It is time that something for the improvement of our national synagogue music should be done. If I am not presuming, I should propose a system by which it could be acquired, and the synagogue in England could set an example to the rest of those in the world. Let there be formed a committee of חזנים in England to renovate and improve our synagogal melodies. every חזן to send any parts of the חזנות for approval ; those which a committee sanction to be published, and in future to be adopted in all synagogues, so that wherever we go to worship we should be able to join in the service. These melodies should be taught in every school of our community. If such be done, our national sacred melodies will become universal amongst our brethren.—Yours obediently,

Leeds, April 20th, 5632. A. Albu.

[Our correspondent seems to base his remarks on the German music, and quite to ignore the Sephardim melodies to which his statements do not apply, as they are alike throughout the world. Moreover, he forgets that all חזנים are not musicians. Some do not know a note of music.—Ed. J. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

Sir,—I have read with great pleasure your article on this subject, contained in your impression of the 19th ultimo, and I am grieved to find that in the synagogue of which I am a member, so many of those beautiful melodies which have been handed down from generation to generation—not only in this country but also in other European States—should be discarded for new fanciful tunes, for no other purpose, it seems to me, than to enable a director of the choristers to exhibit his musical capabilities.

Perhaps those who have it in their power to guide these matters can inform me of the cause of the constant changes which take place in the tunes; changes which prevent the congregation from joining in the vocal performances; and moreover the frequency with which such changes occur gives a theatrical aspect to the Divine Service.—Yours obediently,

May 1st, 1872. A Seatholder of the Central Synagogue.

DR. ARTOM'S SERMON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

Sir,—As one of those who were fortunate enough to be present when the Rev. Dr. Artom delivered his admirable sermon on the second day of Passover, I think you will not consider me presumptuous in endeavouring to express, through the medium of your columns, the profound effect it caused on the minds of all who were collected on that occasion within the ancient walls of the Portuguese synagogue at Bevis Marks.

Unfolding the true character of the solemn festival we have just celebrated, pointing out the moral and the deep wisdom of its many ceremonies, the reverend preacher interspersed his discourse with gems of thought, of exhortation, and of eloquence, unsurpassed perhaps in the present generation. Among those to whom we should turn attentively for the highest form of instruction, the Rev. Haham undoubtedly stands in the foremost rank ; and fortunate, indeed, are we that we have in our community a man so learned, so gifted, and so able, to give elegant and facile expression to the inspirations of a highly cultivated mind ; one who can illuminate his sermons and inculcate the force of religious truth with knowledge acquired in the broad domains of literature and science, and thus point incontestably to the perfection of his argument.

When a religious subject, like a new diamond field, is thus opened up, we can only regret how frequently we have unprofitably travelled over the same well worn tract, unconscious of the many treasures waiting to be unearthed, which we are now fortunately able to possess, and bear away triumphantly.—Yours obediently, Henry Joseph.

63, Pentonville-road, April 28th.

A CONSTITUENT SYNAGOGUE for MILE END and STEPNEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

Sir,—The inhabitants of Mile End and Stepney are agitating about building a synagogue. I have heard that the lowest donation promised as yet is £10. We are willing to assist as far as lies in our power, if only the United Synagogue would take us in hand.

There are a great many Jews residing in this quarter, many who do not care about small synagogues, but who would readily attend in a large and properly arranged and administered synagogue. Our locality requires a *constituent synagogue*, in order that there may be no "party."

I am sure that if the United Synagogue would take into consideration our great want of a synagogue in the East End, donations would flow in. The distance to the City is so great that people are careless, and do not go to synagogue at all. We have a small synagogue in Assembly Passage, that reflects credit on the congregants, for they have Minyan every day ; but we want a suitable synagogue.—Yours obediently,

E. Abrahams.

101, Exmouth-street, Stepney, April 14th, 1872.

OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

Sir,—As your columns are an ever open medium for the discussion and promotion of the religious welfare of the community at large, I crave a small space to place before the public a want long felt in the locality above described.

Oxford Street and its environs form a district of Manchester largely inhabited by our coreligionists, for whose religious welfare very inadequate means indeed are provided. The present synagogue is situated at a distance of about three miles, and on wet and sultry days, as well as for aged and infirm people, it is quite inaccessible. The result is sadly demonstrated in the laxity of some of our brethren, who, as a consequence, almost refrain from all religious observances, though nevertheless "good Jews at heart."

Take, for instance, the New Year Holydays and the Eve and Day of Atonement, where perhaps a torrent of rain (of which, by the way we get a goodly share) keeps one prisoner; or perchance, having braved it at the outset, meets one on the return walk when one cannot ride. In the metropolis, where influence is great and the valuable co-operation of the head of the clergy is at hand, synagogues have spread far and wide, with gratifying results. Yet in provincial cities, where *branch* synagogues have, perhaps, never been even thought of, or indeed scarce needed, one is slow of action.

My proposal, which I am convinced will meet with cordial co-operation from all interested, is the establishment of a *branch* synagogue from the parent synagogue in Cheetham Hill—not, let it be understood, a secession, but a branch, solely for the convenience of residents who would still retain their membership in the parent synagogue.

I trust this letter will evoke responses that will lead to immediate action.—Yours obediently, Mauricius.

Oxford-street, Manchester.

THE ADVENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

Sir,—Captain Henry Lumley writes so fairly, that I cannot think of imputing to him any intentional misrepresentation ; still there is one remark of his that calls for dissent. He writes : "The establishment of peace in the world—which every believer, Jew or Christian, confesses should follow the advent of the true Messiah—has not followed the advent of the Messiah of the Christians."

The Messiahship of the founder of Christianity, whom we call Jesus the Christ, is of interest to us only in so far as his claims may be supposed to accord with, and be supported by, the sacred writings of the Jews; for it is his teaching, not his Messiahship, true or false, that has founded Christianity. Further, we are taught that the "expected establishment of peace in the world" is to follow the *second advent*, which is still expected.

There is no occasion to enter upon a discussion on Millenarianism ; it will be sufficient to point out to your intelligent readers the necessary distinction between an advent or first appearance, and an expected return or *second* advent.—Yours obediently,

May 4, 1872. A. Christian.

[We insert this letter in justice to our correspondent ; but we cannot open our columns to any discussion on the point.—Ed. J. C.]

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE NORWICH SYNAGOGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

Sir,—The Jewish Synagogue of Norwich, the metropolis of the Eastern Counties, is threatened with extinction, for its mortgage of £700 is peremptorily called in. At the time it was built, now some twenty years since, it cost—including house for attendant, vestry-room, back and out offices—£1,300, of which £600 were raised, leaving a balance of £700, for which amount the entire property, with Sephardim, ornaments, &c., was mortgaged. Since then, following in the footsteps of all other congregations in these parts, this has become gradually thinner and thinner, though it still maintains its Reader and Shochet.

The few remaining members are anxious that the Synagogue shall not fall into strange hands ; and they therefore appeal with earnestness to those who may read its history, and feel that, in a city so full of ancient Jewish associations, its synagogue merits help. In thus appealing, many may feel its claims ; and, beyond this, it is now the last of its race in the Eastern Counties, for the Congregations of Lynn, Cambridge, Yarmouth, and Ipswich have all died out.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by—Yours faithfully,

Israel Bloch, President, Golden Ball-street.
B. Samuel, Treasurer, Timberhill, Norwich.

March 26th, 1872.

Subscriptions will also be received at the "Jewish Chronicle" office.

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UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

On Tuesday last a meeting of the General Council of the United Synagogue was held at the Central Synagogue; Mr. LIONEL L. COHEN in the chair. The following members were present:—

Messrs. A. L. Beddington, E. H. Beddington, J. Bergtheil, A. Boss, H. H. Collins, D. Davis, N. Davis, L. Engel, S. A. Hart, D. H. Jacobs, John Jacobs, Jonas Jacobs, Louis Joseph, N. S. Joseph, L. Lazarus, J. Levy, S. Lucas, L. C. Lumley, J. Magnus, Barnett Meyers, H. Moses, S. Moses, M. S. Oppenheim, S. Oppenheim, A. Rosenfeld, Charles Samuel, J. S. Salaman, S. Schloss, S. Simons, Henry Solomon, A. E. Sydney.

Apologies for non-attendance were tendered from Sir A. Rothschild, Messrs. H. Levy, L. Levy, S. L. Miers, and A. H. Moses.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

LOCAL WARDENS AND COMMITTEES.

Dr. ASHER, the Secretary, read the returns of the elections of local Wardens and Committees of the constituent synagogues. The returns from several of the synagogues being incomplete, their reception was adjourned until the next meeting of the Council.

HONORARY OFFICERS.

The meeting then proceeded to a ballot for the election of honorary officers and Committees of the Council.

TREASURERS.

Mr. S. SCHLOSS expressed himself grateful for the distinction of having been chosen one of the Treasurers of the United Synagogue during the past year, but regretted his inability to continue to fill the office. The Chairman appealed to Mr. Schloss to withdraw his objection; but Mr. Schloss persevered in declining to serve if elected.

A ballot was then taken, when the following gentlemen were declared elected: Baron Henry de Worms and Mr. Assur H. Moses.

OVERSEERS.

Messrs. Charles Samuel and Henry Solomon were re-elected Overseers of the Poor.

ELDERS.

The following gentlemen were elected the Seven Elders of the Congregation: Sir A. Rothschild, Messrs. L. L. Cohen, H. A. Isa[illegible] J. Lazarus, S. Moses, S. Schloss, J. Waley.

PRESIDENT.

Sir Anthony Rothschild was re-elected President.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Messrs. L. L. Cohen and Sampson Lucas were re-elected Vice-Presidents.

Mr. S. LUCAS returned thanks.

BURIAL SOCIETY.

Messrs. Jacob Levy and Samuel Levy were elected treasurers of the Burial Society.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Burial Society: Messrs. D. Davis, N. S. Joseph, M. Pool, S. L. Solomons, and M. Van Thal.

VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

The members of the Overseers' Committee were re-elected.

The twelve representatives of the United Synagogue at the Chief Rabbi's Board were re-elected.

The members of the Building Committee, and of the Prison &c. Visitation Committee were re-elected.

Messrs. A. L. Cohen and A. M. Silber were re-elected Auditors.

BURIAL SOCIETY.

The following letter was read from the Chief Rabbi:

Office of the Chief Rabbi, 16, Finsbury-square, London, May 3, 1872.
To the President and Council of the United Synagogue.

GENTLEMEN,—I have learnt that you have framed and adopted a new code of laws to regulate the burials of the United Synagogue. Inasmuch as such laws involve important points of religious observance, I had hoped that, before your adopting the new code, a copy of the same would have been transmitted to me. The concern for the spiritual well being of our community constrains me to ask you most earnestly and respectfully to insert a clause in the code providing that the Chief Rabbi be consulted on questions of a religious character connected with our Jewish burials. For, though the United Synagogue had passed a *general* enactment to the effect that all such matters should be decided by the Chief Rabbi, a new code of laws ought, in my opinion, to contain a *special* mention of the same.—I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, yours very faithfully,

N. ADLER, Dr.

Mr. S. LUCAS said that he felt sure all the members of the Council were anxious with him to pay all possible respect to the Chief Rabbi as their spiritual head. He believed that the principle which operated in the minds of the Council when framing the laws of the Burial Society was the belief that these laws did not interfere with any religious matters, and, therefore, the Council framed the laws without consulting the Chief Rabbi thereon or forwarding him a copy. There were, however, many questions of detail, cropping up from time to time, connected with burials, and not provided for in the code of laws, which involved certain religious principles, and which should be under the control of the Chief Rabbi. As an instance, Mr. Lucas drew attention to a recent case in which a French lady, during the Franco-German war, was buried at West Ham. After the war, it was sought to disinter the body so that it might be re-intered in Paris. For this purpose the assistance of the Bishop of the Diocese was sought; and the Bishop, before granting the usual certificate, wrote to the Chief Rabbi asking whether there were any religious scruples on his part to the disinterment of the body. It was in such cases, and in many other instances, where the Chief Rabbi, as the Ecclesiastical Chief, should be consulted. Mr. Lucas said the resolution which he would move was carefully framed so as to render the necessity of the Chief Rabbi being only consulted in those questions connected with burials which involved a religious principle, and that were not inconsistent with the code of laws already adopted by the Council. He moved the following resolution:—

"That the Council beg to assure the Rev. the Chief Rabbi, in reply to his letter of 3rd inst., that the new laws of the Burial Society were not submitted to him because they were for the most part re-enactments of old laws previously in force in one or other of the constituent synagogues under his jurisdiction; and that the Council were under the impression that the changes introduced did not comprise any questions involving any religious principles.

"That the Council beg respectfully to forward to the Chief Rabbi a copy of the new burial laws, and resolve that any question of a religious character not provided for in such laws be submitted to the Chief Rabbi for his approval."

Mr. H. L. BEDDINGTON seconded the resolution.

Mr. N. S. JOSEPH opposed the resolution. He said that it was inconvenient to discuss the subject without notice. The tone of the resolution was too apologetic. The Council should act with extreme caution, as they had previously decided upon two questions in a manner opposed to what was believed to be the opinion of the Chief Rabbi, and he might unduly interfere with the burial committee therein. He moved an amendment to the effect that the letter of the Chief Rabbi be referred for consideration to the Executive Committee, and that they report thereon at the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. H. H. COLLINS seconded the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lionel L. Cohen) said that the resolution had been framed after much consideration by himself and Mr. Lucas. As they differed widely at the previous meeting of the Council as to ecclesiastical authority, he thought the resolution would commend itself to the meeting by the fact of his being in accord with Mr. Lucas as to the terms of the resolution now moved. It said much for the discretion and sound judgment of the Chief Rabbi that he had not objected to any law already adopted by the Council; but had simply upheld the principle that all religious matters should be under the control of the Chief Rabbi. It would be a wise, conciliatory act for the Council to pass such a clause as that asked for by the Chief Rabbi.

Mr. J. BERGTHEIL said it could hardly be said that, in framing the code of laws for the Burial Society, the Council had merely re-enacted old laws, or that it did not trench upon any religious matter.

Mr. S. LUCAS emphatically declared that the questions decided by the Council in connection with the laws of the Burial Society did not in any way involve any religious principle.

The amendment, that the letter be referred to the Executive Committee, was then put to the meeting and lost.

Mr. A. E. SYDNEY moved a further amendment to the effect that the Council acknowledge the letter of the Chief Rabbi, and that the Council was of opinion that nothing in the laws of the Burial Society came within the scope and intention of clause [illegible] of the deed of settlement, and therefore did not consult the Chief Rabbi on the subject of those laws. He said that the members of the Council should not commit themselves again to that which they had escaped from—the question as to what is a religious principle. Under the deed of settlement, all matters connected with religious observances were placed under the control of the Chief Rabbi, so that there was not any necessity for the adoption of the clause proposed. The resolution appeared to be an apology to the Chief Rabbi for not consulting him upon questions which the Council had decided were beyond his jurisdiction. There was not any religious principles involved in the laws passed with deliberation by the Council; therefore the explanation and apology contained in the resolution were quite unnecessary.

Mr. S. A. HART seconded the amendment.

Mr. M. S. OPPENHEIM strongly opposed the amendment moved by Mr. Sydney. He said that the existence of a Burial Society involved a religious duty, and the details of burying the dead must necessarily involve religious questions. The Chief Rabbi had acted most properly in sending his letter to the Council. If an apology were contained in the resolution moved by Mr. Lucas, he thought the Council should offer the Chief Rabbi an apology for not having forwarded him a copy of the laws. By the deed of settlement, all religious matters were placed under the control of the Chief Rabbi; and by not consulting him on the laws of the Burial Society, the Council had not complied with the provisions of the deed. There were many matters other than such instances as those cited by Mr. Lucas upon which the Chief Rabbi should be consulted. He earnestly supported the resolution moved by Mr. Lucas.

The amendment moved by Mr. Sydney was put to the meeting and lost.

After some further discussion, the resolution of Mr. Lucas was carried by 16 to 4.

WILLESDEN CEMETERY.

The following recommendation of the Executive Committee in reference to the purchase of land, &c., at Willesden for the purposes of a cemetery was moved for adoption:

"That an appeal be made to the Jewish public to contribute towards the sum required for the purchase of the land and other expenses mentioned in the estimates of the Committee in connection with the Cemetery at Willesden; and that the result of the appeal be awaited before taking any other steps."

Mr. N. DAVIS questioned the propriety of the Council of the United Synagogue making an appeal to the public for funds to purchase the Cemetery.

The CHAIRMAN said he quite agreed with Mr. Davis' objection to the Council making an appeal; but perhaps the resolution would be rendered nugatory by the members exerting themselves so as to render an appeal unnecessary.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

REPAIRS.

The Executive Committee made the following report on a reference from the Council as to expense of repairs in local synagogues:

"The Executive Committee having, at their meeting of April 17, considered the reference from the Council, are of opinion that every expense connected with the repair of any constituent synagogue should be submitted by the Local Board of Management in their annual budget, and when agreed to, should be considered as part of the local expenditure of such constituent synagogue. The Committee consider that it would conflict with the local authority if a Special Building Committee had power over the buildings of the various synagogues, and recommend that the present system be continued, by which the Local Boards of Management superintend the repairs of their own synagogues. At the same time any extraordinary expenditure for repairs would have a fair claim for being considered a burden on the communal funds."

After some discussion, the consideration of the question was adjourned. Several notices of motion upon the subject were handed in.

LECTURES AT CITY SYNAGOGUES.

Mr. D. Davis, in accordance with notice of motion, moved the following resolution:

"The Council being desirous that an arrangement should be made, by which the City synagogues should share in common with the Western synagogues in the advantages of occasional sermons, and that the services of its able preachers should be available for that purpose, hereby requests the Executive Committee to communicate with the Local Boards of Management of the Central and Bayswater Synagogues, in order that the necessary steps may be taken for carrying out the above arrangement."

Mr. N. Davis seconded the resolution, which, after a slight discussion, was negatived by a large majority.

INSCRIPTIONS ON TOMBSTONES.

Mr. S. Oppenheim moved the following resolution:

"That in Law 43 of the Burial Society, the following words be omitted; 'nor shall any alteration in the inscription of a tombstone when set be permitted without the like Certificate'; and that the following be a law of the Burial Society: 'After a tombstone shall have been set in any of the Cemeteries of the United Synagogue, no alteration in the inscription thereon, nor any addition thereto, shall be permitted.'"

The resolution was seconded by Mr. M. S. Oppenheim. It was put to the meeting and lost.

The meeting then concluded.

PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL.

On Sunday last, a very pleasing ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. Aaron Cohen, 35, Upper Bedford-place, W.C. A deputation, representing the members of the Borough Synagogue waited upon Mr. Cohen to present him with an illuminated address, expressive of the esteem which he is held by the congregation with which he has been connected for a period of over half a century; and of which he has recently been chosen the ראש הקהל—the lay head of the congregation. The following gentlemen attended the presentation: The Revs. S. Levy, P. Ornstien, S. Singer; Messrs. M. Benjamin, M. Davis, H. M. Harris, J. Harris, M. Harris, D. L. Jacobs, S. Joseph, M. S. Joseph, and S. Solomon.

In suitable terms, Mr. M. S. Joseph, one of the Wardens of the Borough Synagogue, made the presentation on behalf of the members.

The Rev. S. Singer also spoke in recognition of the valuable services rendered to the Borough Synagogue by Mr. Cohen, and of the thorough appreciation of those services by the entire body of members of the congregation.

Messrs. D. L. Jacobs (the proposer of the resolution) and Mr. M. Harris having made a few remarks,

Mr. Cohen returned thanks, and expressed his deep acknowledgment of the good feeling ever evinced towards him by the members of the Borough Synagogue. He spoke of the vicissitudes of the congregation since the time he assumed the post of Treasurer, about 55 years ago, and congratulated the members upon the favourable position their congregation now occupied, and heartily wished it prosperity in the future. Mr. Cohen concluded his remarks by returning thanks to the speakers for the kind sentiments expressed towards him.

At the conclusion of the presentation, Mr. Cohen invited the company to a splendid *dejeuner*, at which many toasts were proposed and responded to.

We much regret that want of space precludes our giving a more extended notice of the interesting and pleasant proceedings.

Swansea.—The following have been elected honorary officers of the Swansea congregation: President, Mr. Isaac Seline; Treasurer, Mr. S. Goldberg; Committee of Management, Messrs. S. Braun, C. Jacobs, W. Lyons, E. F. Moses, J. C. Marks; Messrs. C. Levy and Joel Jacobs were appointed auditors. In accordance with a special resolution, a new code of laws has been framed for the management of the affairs of the congregation.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Prevention of Weakness.—Whenever circumstances produce impure blood, lessen the force, or in any way disarrange the balance of the circulation, stagnation takes place in the lungs and consumption or other formidable symptoms discover themselves. Let Holloway's remedies be tried on the first feelings of debility or on the first annoyance of a dry, hacking cough. After the chest, both before and behind, has been fomented with warm brine, and the skin has been dried with a towel, the Ointment should be well rubbed twice a day upon the chest and between the shoulders; and the Pills should be taken in alterative doses to purify the blood and cleanse the system, without weakening it or rousing aggravating nervous irritation.

NUMA HARTOG.

Although we usually decline to insert epitaphs, yet the case of Numa Hartog is of such an exceptional character that we feel it our duty to publish the epitaph of that brilliant ornament of Israel, whose loss we still deplore, and whose career made a mark on our communal and political history. The epitaph is written by the Rev. הכם, Dr. Artom.

תחת הציון הלז נטמן
מנחם משה הרטוג
צבי בחורי ישראל
ישר ונבון ונאמן בברית האל
רך בשנים היה לשם ולתהלה
בבית לימוד החכמות בלונדון הבירה ובקאמברידגי המהללה
ובעבורו דלתות כבוד החכמה ושברה נפתחו
לפני נערי עמו ככל בני בריטאניא
נולד ביום כ״ד אייר שנת תר״ו לפ״ק
וביום ל׳ סיון שנת תרל״א חלף עבר ואיננו
לקח אותו אלהים ועל מי מנוחות ינהלנו

אביו ואמו אמללו כי אין להם עוד מנחם
ישקיף שדי ממרומים ועליהם ירחם

[TRANSLATION.]

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF NUMA EDWARD HARTOG, B.A.

A brilliant light among the young men of Israel—
Virtuous, learned, faithful to the Religion of his fathers,
Though called away in the flower of his young manhood
He had already acquired distinction and renown
In the great Universities of Cambridge and London.
It was to a marked extent due to his exertions
That, by the University Tests Act, the high academical honours and rewards
From which Jews, however worthy, had been hitherto excluded
Were thrown open to them freely, without regard to their creed,
So that they were placed on an equality with their fellow students.
He was born on the 24th Iyar, 5606.
He passed away from earth on the 30th Sivan, 5631.
God took him to lead him
From the rugged rock of life,
To the still serene waters of death.

His parents are desolate—for their comfort has been taken from them.
May the Merciful God have pity on them and soothe their grief!

ROUMANIA.

The Roumanian authorities have released the Rabbi Brandes and the Warden Goldschläger, whom they unjustly imprisoned. But the other unfortunate captives are still in durance. Perhaps the consular remonstrance will alarm this government and bring due justice.

The Hon. J. Joachimsen, judge in the Marine Court of New York, and the Hon. S. Wolf, Recorder in Washington, the two Vice-Presidents of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, had recently an interview with the Secretary of State, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, on the subject of the excesses committed against the Jews in Roumania. Secretary Fish gave them the assurance that he is animated by a sincere desire of inducing the Roumanian Government to lend a favourable ear to the remonstrances of the Great Powers, and that he fully approves of the proceedings of the American Consul in Roumania, the Hon. B. F. Peixotto, who has, in concert with the other consuls, taken the necessary steps to exercise a moral influence upon the Roumanian government.

The Berlin Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* contributes to that journal a lengthy article on the recent outbreak against the Jews in Roumania. The greater part of the information given by the Correspondent has already appeared in the *Chronicle*.

The *National Zeitung* observes that the German Government has very strong reasons for taking some action against the persecution of the Jews in Roumania, as it is intimately connected with the persecution of the Germans, who are also to a great extent the objects of Roumanian hatred and ill-usage.

East London Synagogue.—Mr. Lewis Levy, of Bedford, writes to us expressing his sympathy with the movement for establishing an East London Synagogue, and promising a donation of £1 1s.

Sunderland.—We have received a balance-sheet of the Sunderland Hebrew Benevolent Society. The income is small, and the expences are proportionately moderate. We are glad to find that our Sunderland brethren are considerate towards their poor, and that the society is flourishing.

Wolverhampton.—Mr. Marcus Gordon has been elected president, and Mr. S. Aaron treasurer, of this congregation.

Switzerland.—We regret to state that a tendency to disunion is noticeable in the Jewish congregation at Berne. We learn from the correspondent of the *Standard* that the Rabbi supports views contrary to the opinions of the orthodox members of the congregation, and that, though requested to resign, he persists in retaining his position. There is, consequently, some danger of a secession of the orthodox members from the synagogue. There has been an appeal to the Chief Rabbis at Paris and Geneva, but their opinion are favourable (so we are told) to the Berne Rabbi. Some effort should be made to prevent discord in the Jewish community, which has not a particularly strong or assured position in this democratic but not over tolerant Swiss republic.

ELECTION SUNDAY.

On Sunday last, was held the election of Wardens and local Boards of Management of the constituent synagogues of the United Synagogue. We append reports of the meetings at the respective synagogues.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE.

At the Great Synagogue, much excitement prevailed during the election. About 200 members voted, and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings, which were at times of a somewhat turbulent character. Still, much good feeling was evinced. There was an absence of the acrimonious, party feeling which during the past year has been prominently displayed by members of this synagogue, especially during the election of the First Reader.

Mr. Jonas Jacobs, Warden, presided.

The following were elected to fill the respective offices: Wardens—Mr. N. M. Rothschild, M.P., and Mr. Jonas Jacobs. Local Committee of Management—Sir A. Rothschild, Bart., Mr. J. Lazarus, Mr. J. Levy, Mr. E. Magnus, and Mr. M. Pool.

The announcement was received with manifestations of satisfaction.

Mr. JONAS JACOBS returned thanks.

Mr. J. LAZARUS, in returning thanks, requested the forbearance of the congregation in enabling the committee faithfully to discharge their duties. If the members laboured under any grievances, they should be referred to the committee, who would give them every consideration. The congregation should work harmoniously together, so that the Great Synagogue might be maintained in its integrity.

Mr. J. LEVY, Mr. M. POOL and Mr. E. MAGNUS also briefly returned thanks.

A vote of thanks was passed to the scrutineers, Messrs. D. Jameson, H. Magnus, and I. M. Marks.

Mr. L. A. WHITE called attention to the inconvenient hours appointed for the election, whereby a large number of tradesmen engaged in business during those hours were prevented recording their votes.

Mr. J. LAZARUS said the hours of polling were fixed by the United Synagogue, and not by the Local Committee. He felt assured that if the matter had been brought under the notice of the central body, an extension of hours would have been granted, as was the case at the recent election of Chazan.

Mr. SAMUEL HARRIS made some observations as to the non-receipt by the members of the balance-sheet for the past year.

Mr. MORRIS HART concurred with the views of Mr. Harris, and thought that those who provided the funds should at least know how they were expended. The representatives of the congregation at the Council should be instructed to urge the question.

Mr. M. POOL said that he had brought the question before the Council at a recent meeting, but was overruled.

After a few remarks from Mr. B. FRANKLIN and Mr. S. HARRIS, a resolution was passed in the terms of the demand made by the speakers.

On the motion of Mr. I. M. MARKS, seconded by Mr. S. HARRIS, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, who briefly replied.

The proceedings then terminated.

We cannot close our report without drawing attention to the discourtesy shown to our representative at the meeting—for there was no accommodation for reporting the proceedings.

NEW SYNAGOGUE.

The polling at this synagogue was conducted with much decorum and without any excitement. Mr. John Jacobs was the presiding warden.

The past wardens and local committee was re-elected, viz., Wardens, Messrs. John Jacobs and J. Peartree; Committee, Messrs. J. H. Fiedler, D. H. Jacobs, S. Levy, Moss Phillips and A. E. Sydney.

Messrs. B. Cohen and P. Solomon were chosen scrutineers.

At the close of the ballot, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the wardens and committee for the valuable services they had rendered to the congregation during the past year. Mr. S. LAZARUS, in proposing th resolution, spoke in terms of high praise of the zeal and attention of the Honorary Officers. He attributed the prosperous condition of the synagogue to the careful, judicious management of its affairs by the members of the executive.

It was suggested that, in future, copies of the balance-sheet of the synagogue should be distributed to the members.

Votes of thanks were passed to the auditors and representatives of the synagogue at the General Council of the United Synagogue.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Rev. I. Cohen, the secretary of the synagogue. Much satisfaction was expressed at the able manner in which the duties of his office are discharged and to his general courtesy and kindness towards the members.

The Rev. I. COHEN briefly returned thanks in suitable terms.

Votes of thanks to the scrutineers and to the presiding warden concluded the proceedings.

HAMBRO SYNAGOGUE.

The proceedings at this synagogue were marked by an entire absence of any excitement or lively interest in the election. Mr. J. M. ISAACS was the presiding Warden. The following gentlemen were elected to fill the respective offices:—

Wardens—Messrs. Hyam Levy and J. M. Isaacs.

Local Committee—Messrs. S. Goldhill, H. A. Isaacs, H. A. Israel, Jun., P. Phillips and Levy Van Praagh.

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE.

The ballot was formally opened at 11 a.m. by Mr. Barnett Meyers, the Parnas President, and it was closed at 1 p.m. The voting was not very active during the day, only 56 voters having attended, out of the large number of seatholders. Mr. Michael Henry and Mr. Joseph Pyke were requested to act as scrutineers. The result of the ballot with the number of votes is as follows: For Wardens—Mr. B. Meyers (40); Mr. Louis C. Lumley (27). These gentlemen were therefore elected Wardens. The next highest on the list was Mr. A. H. Beddington, who polled 18 votes. A few votes were recorded for some other gentlemen.

The election for Warden produced the following result: Mr. Lionel L. Cohen (38), Mr. Louis C. Lumley (37), Mr. J. Davis (35), Mr. H. L. Beddington (28), Mr. J. Waley (27), Mr. L. Nathan (17). As Mr. L. C. Lumley was also elected Warden, Mr. L. Nathan, being next highest on the voting list (17) is duly elected a Committeeman. Several other gentlemen received a few votes, but considerably below the last named number.

The SCRUTINEERS in tendering their report submitted a suggestion to the effect that in future care should be taken that all votes recorded be written on the proper forms.

Mr. BARNETT MEYERS read the result of the election, and expressed a hope that Mr. L. C. Lumley would accept the office of warden.

Mr. R. B. LUMLEY deeply regretted that owing to his brother's unavoidable absence in Brighton, he could not undertake to answer for him; but he thought he would gratefully accept the honour conferred on him. He would immediately communicate with him.

Mr. L. C. Lumley has since the meeting notified his acceptance of office.

Mr. LIONEL L. COHEN moved a vote of thanks to the Scrutineers, which was seconded by Mr. RUBINSTEIN.

Mr. J. PYKE, in acknowledging the vote, expressed his pleasure that the election had terminated in the choice of such worthy men, and he hoped that respectable honorary officers would always represent the synagogue.

Mr. L. L. COHEN, in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. B. Meyers, said that he was glad he would be aided in his responsible duty by a young man of energy fresh to the work, for during the last year he had acted without assistance, as sole Parnas.

Mr. R. B. LUMLEY seconded the vote.

Mr. B. MEYERS responded.

It may be mentioned that one of the Parnassim elected last year—Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild—only attended at his post in synagogue on one occasion during his year of office. Mr. B. Meyers was very rarely, if ever, absent, except from illness.

BAYSWATER SYNAGOGUE.

The voting in this synagogue resulted in the return of the following gentlemen—all, with one exception, being the former officers and committee: Wardens—Messrs. D. Benjamin and S. Lucas. Committee—Messrs. A. Keyzor, S. Schloss, J. Sewill, M. Samuel and H. Solomon.

WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE, UPPER BERKELEY STREET.

From שבת הגדול to the concluding day of Passover four sermons were delivered at this synagogue. The one on the Sabbath before Passover, preached by the Rev. A. Löwy, was worked out from the passage in Malachi iii. 4: "The offering of Judah and Jerusalem shall be pleasant unto the Lord, as in days of old, and as in former years." It was pointed out that the offering of Judah and Jerusalem consisted in the bequest of sublime prophecies and devotional psalms which have maintained and ever will maintain a pious feeling among the children of Israel.

On the first day of Passover the Rev. Professor Marks took his text from Exodus xiii. 10: "Thou shalt keep this ordinance in its season from year to year." The preacher drew a striking picture of the enslaved people suddenly emancipated through the Omnipotent Will of the Almighty; and the contrast was shown between their acquisition of civilisation amidst trials and our state of freedom that charges us with the sacred duty of earning by right actions the blessings of liberty.

On the Sabbath in the middle days of Passover the Rev. P. Magnus preached from the portion of the day, Exodus xxxiii. 13: "Now therefore I pray thee, if I have found grace in thy sight, show me thy way, that I may know thee, that I may find grace in thy sight, and consider that this nation is thy people." The preacher dwelt upon the self-denying characteristics of the great Lawgiver, whose life was devoted to the elevation of the people entrusted to his pastoral care; and whose nobleness of soul was displayed no less in his personal meekness than in the ardent interest he took in the spiritual welfare of Israel.

On the seventh day of Passover the Rev. Professor Marks preached from Isaiah's beautiful words "And ye shall be called priests of the Lord." This significant text led to a full exposition of Israel's ministering vocation. Israel has published a divine truth which has successfully combated and overcome the rampant superstitious of idolatry, and has made the morality taught on Sinai acceptable to all civilisable races. The truths which are sacred to the Jew are winning the consent and the gradual adherence of all thinking men, so that at length we shall see fulfilled the promise that the Almighty will be adored as the ה׳ אחד, "the only Lord."

It deserves to be noticed that the lovely spring days favoured the attendance of an unusually large number of worshippers.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL, CITY.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending May 4th was—medical, 1169; surgical, 597; total 1766; of which 719 were new cases and 323 were Jews.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE" IS ON SALE AT ALL THE BOOK STALLS ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Day of Week.	Day of Hebrew Month.	Day of Civil Month.		Portion.	Haphtorah.
Friday	Iyar 2	May 10	Sabbath com. at 7·0.		
Saturday	3	11	Sabbath term. at 8·23.	קדושים Lev. xix. 1 to xxi.	Amos ix. 7 to 15.
Sunday	4	12			
Monday	5	13	תענית שני קמא		
Tuesday	6	14			
Wednesd.	7	15			
Thursday	8	16	תענית חמישי		

Friday next, May 17, Sabbath commences at 7·0.

MEMORABILIA OF MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, May 12.

Borough Jewish School, Committee, at Vestry-room, Borough Synagogue, 12 noon.
Charity for relief of the Aged Destitute, Committee, at 70, Great Prescott-street, 4 p.m.
Westminster Jews' Free School, Committee, at School, 11·30 a. m.
Stepney Jewish Schools, Committee, at Temporary School-room, 256, Mile End Road, (corner of White-horse-lane), 11 a.m.
Lectures to Jewish Working Men, Readings, at Portuguese School-room, Heneage-Lane, 8 p.m.

Thursday, 16th May.

Blind Institution, Triennial Ball, at Willis's rooms.

The Jewish Chronicle

LONDON: FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1872—5632.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE JEWISH POOR.

A question, the importance of which cannot be exaggerated, has been from time to time considered in these columns; but it has never yet received the attention which is its due. Sooner or later the problem involved in that question must be solved, for the material prosperity of our community depends essentially on its solution. The subject to which we refer is the industrial employment of our poor.

It is quite true that the management of our poor presents an advantageous contrast when compared with the management of the general poor of the country by its Poor Law Guardians. Perhaps we in our administration err on the side of indulgence. We do not err on the side of inhumanity. But then the Poor Law system, notwithstanding the modifications and improvements that have been introduced of late years, is still an organized mistake. It is unworthy of the good sense, the humanity, and religious feeling of the English people. It is inconsistent with the strong principles which distinguish Englishmen as a nation and with the feeling which actuates them in the conduct of their social affairs. It is true that nothing is less likely than that the case of a destitute Jew should be neglected or passed over. It is still less likely that any poor Jew should, in this country at least, perish for want of food, or from neglected illness. Yet, unhappily, these calamities occur in the highways and byways of London among the general poor, to the deep discredit of those who, with almost untrammelled powers of raising and administering funds, accept the responsibility of governing the pauper population of England. Nor are such miseries as these, which certainly are incidental, the sole or even the main defects of the Poor Law system. Perhaps the saddest feature in the law is its tendency to render pauperism permanent by an obdurate inattention to the principle of assisting the helpful poor to help themselves—by sturdily refusing out-door help, when applied to aid the industrious poor man to maintain himself and his family.

With the Poor Law system, the Boards of Guardians of both Congregations of Jews offer a marked and an agreeable contrast. Both Boards, we believe, do their best in the channels which they have grooved for themselves. But they have another—perhaps a higher—mission than to act as executive bodies. The duty of acting as a deliberative and a legislative is also theirs.

It is palpable to any informed and unbiassed observer that the Jewish poor conduct their affairs without regard to the principles of political economy, by the pursuit of which only a people can hope to become prosperous. There are, in social and political economy, certain rules more fixed and determinate than the laws of the Medes or Persians; the laws of the latter were at the best made and recorded by man; the laws of the former are due to the inexorable influence of cause and effect. When we regard the industrial condition of our poor, we shall find those laws ruthlessly violated. The result is, that we have to grapple with an amount and depth of indigence positively appalling—and we have to meet the difficulty at an expense positively appalling. Nor is the future likely to be satisfactory to ourselves. It is probable that year by year the requirements of our poor and the amounts necessitated for their relief will grow greater and greater. We shall have to struggle with new expences due to the increasing numbers and the changing social conditions of our people. We sometimes talk glibly enough of meeting this difficulty by a summary process called amalgamation or centralization of charities—an operation more easily imagined than accomplished—and one surrounded by difficulties which almost remove it from the practical realm of possibilities. Nor are we by any means convinced that an amalgamation of charities would be an unmixed good; or any serious good at all. A fusion of separate institutions might, by reducing personal interest in the progress of an institution, reduce the amount of general subscriptions to an alarming extent—an extent utterly disproportionate to the saving in incidental expenditure (a questionable saving), and to the saving of deception or imposture. It seems to us that the remedy must be sought otherwise. It must be sought by tracing back the evil of pauperism as near as may be to its sources. For it is easier to dam an impure stream at its fount than to check its torrents when it shall have swollen into a mighty and turbid river. To a consideration of one of those initial and crucial remedies, we now propose to address ourselves.

When we examine the condition of our poor with an unprejudiced eye, we shall find that the great majority of workers (we use the term as distinguished from traders) are engaged in two or three businesses only, out of the hundreds which engage the general industrial poor. If we take an example from a record of London poor kept by an institution which, though not exclusively Jewish, yet attends to numerous Jewish cases, we shall find that almost all the boys are apprenticed to cigar-making; almost all the girls to waistcoat-making. The result is evident. The supply of workers is greater than the demand for work; and demand for work is not elastic. When the trade fails to be remunerative, whole families and hundreds of persons are thrown out of employ. Hundreds hang by one thread; and that thread is a slender one. The trades thus affected are not well paying arts at the best of times. Even to good workers the wages are not great. At times trade is very slack in these lines of labour. Work is sometimes unattainable—always badly paid; and these walks of the labour market are usually overstocked. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ!* Yet daily we find that parents deliberately apprentice their children to these hackneyed trades—deliberately plunging them neck deep into sloughs of despond; and we are afraid that certain institutions do not discourage them in so doing. Quite lately we heard of a Jewish lad apprenticed to a Christian carpenter, due provision having been made to secure him abstention from labour on Sabbaths and Holydays. He made progress in his trade and pleased his employer—when suddenly he, too, under what impulse or advice we know not, was attracted by the basilisk eye of the Medusa of cigar-making, and fell into the clutches of that Gorgon: in plain words, he left carpentering, by which he probably could have earned a living—and took to cigar-making, by which he probably could not.

Cigar-making and waistcoat-making are not the sole trades that are adopted by our poor. There are trades cognate to the latter affected to some extent; as, for instance, "clobbering," shoe-binding, a little slipper-making, a fair amount of cap-making—all overstocked; none very remunerative. The branch of tailoring adopted by poor Jews who do adopt that trade is rarely the most productive. It is what is known in the regions of Cutler Street as "clobbering"—a technical term for "renovating" old garments, and rendering them "beautiful for ever." The better class of tailoring is but little affected at the East-End, though it is adopted to a fairly considerable extent in the Western or Soho colony of Jews, with more or less success—generally with less success. We ascribe this result to the possibility of the necessary initiation into the art and mystery of the needle not having been conducted under the most favourable auspices.

The number of journeymen stitchers of clothes—we can hardly call them tailors—is very large indeed; and the applications for work at our great clothing manufacturing establishments are very numerous. These large firms—and we are not about to fall into mawkish and maudlin sensibilities and blame them for doing the best in their business for themselves, as other men do their best in their business for themselves—necessarily pay labour in proportion to the supply of labour. This is an old law of political economy, the rationale of which is palpable, without the aid of an Adam Smith, a Ricardo, or a Bernard Cohen. The pay is small—most unhappily small. The cause is clear. The fact of the great number of applicants for work exerts a marked and positively tangible effect on the whole range of prices, as infallibly as a single column of water exerts the influence of the hydrostatic paradox on the whole surface of a tank.

In the first signal action taken by our Board of Guardians to help the poor to help themselves, it adopted mainly one special line of aid—the

purchase of sewing-machines. At a crisis in our industrial history, in which the adoption of this labour-saving apparatus placed the manual worker at a marked disadvantage, the money expended in the purchase of sewing machines was wisely and judiciously expended, and the satisfactory result offers a proof of the wisdom of the conception. There were numbers of persons in trades wherein the sewing machine was brought into competition with hand work. The gift or loan of a machine (through accompanied with certain guarantee arrangements, which we believe were not wholly free from objection, placed the Jewish worker in a fair position with other workers. But this mode of relief may be pushed to too great an extent. The sewing machine is mainly used for three classes of work—the tailoring-trade; the shoe-making trade; and embroidery. For the last named purpose, it is not, we believe, greatly used by our poor. It is, then, a serious question whether we do wisely in fostering a reliance on well-worn trades, on the part of those newly entering an industrial career. Is it wise to encourage the over-stocking of a labour-market already full to repletion—to encourage the continuous over-stocking of such a market by bringing up to it fresh supplies of labour? It seems to us that there are other channels of industry, with greater scope of development, open to our poor; and that our greatest communal organization for the relief of the poor should consider the propriety of opening out these channels of productive industry.

A certain misapprehension—we may fairly add a certain apathy—exists on this point. Persons ignorant of the habits of the poor and of the general conditions of labour have complacently declared themselves against the introduction of hitherto unpractised trades among the poorer classes of our community. They have an idea that because our poor have managed to slide along for a quarter of a century in one particular groove—*tant bien que mal*—in that groove must they perforce remain. They have even apparently a notion that it is only in their present trades Sabbaths and Holydays can be observed—a most singular mistake. Jewish boys, for instance, can almost always be apprenticed to Christian employers, with a proviso for the abstinence from work on Sabbaths and Holydays; a proviso which, to the honour of our Christian fellow-countrymen be it said, is quite as likely to be sacredly regarded by a Christian employer as by a Jewish employer. We allude to this point urgently, because if good is to be effected, we must rely mainly on what can be done, under Providence, with the young of our community. They must be educated to due principles of industrial knowledge. If the government system of education in elementary schools, which is now so highly vaunted—except when a man with the courage of Archdeacon Denison ventures to attack it—had fathomed the real want of elementary education—practical instruction in industrial economy—real good might have been effected. The government authorities fix standards of geography and history, requiring poor little boys and girls to know the comparative heights of the mountains of the Himalaya or the Ouralian range; the lengths of rivers with unpronounceable names; the dates of battles of which they are never likely to hear at any possible moment of their after lives: but if they insisted on instruction in the principles of social economy by which men earn a livelihood, they would teach to better purpose; they would teach a science next only in usefulness, importance and solemnity to Religion itself; and then government inspection would have had a practical bearing. On the other hand, the new outcry for technical education steers wide of the mark. The smattering of useful arts that children in elementary schools can acquire can be but superficial, and it is therefore practically useless. Technical education must be a subsequent education. What is needed is an education in industrial science. Let the child about to step across the threshold of his school into the harder busier school of life understand what principles must guide him in the contest; how best he can use the forces of hand, eyesight and brain with which Heaven may have blest him; how he can best apply surrounding circumstances to his own case; how, in short, he can best earn an honest livelihood, and become, if not a rich man, at least a prosperous man; free from dependance on the charity of others; capable of rising in the social scale and of founding a productive, industrious progressive family.

Until this can be done in our schools, we call the attention of our charitable institutions to the industrial condition of our poor, with a view of its improvement. We do not recommend our own specific as the sole exclusive panacea; the infallible nostrum against the malady of pauperism. Not so. It is but one mode among many. Other difficulties have to be grappled with. Other causes that swell the ranks of our poor and make inroads on our pockets have to be considered and probed to their depths. For instance, immigration into this country from abroad—a fruitful source of pauperism; emigration from this country to regions where the field of labour is more open and more fallow—a mode of relief that has not yet been sufficiently regarded nor practically developed; improvement of the dwelling places of the poor, to the sad condition of which we attribute the frequent illness that incapacitates the Jewish worker and ruins him, the want of energy that weighs down his heart and weakens his arm, and the sense of dependance that breaks his spirit and deadens his sense of the ignominy of pauperism. But these are large questions; each deserving separate and careful handling. In the mean time, we recommend the subject to the Jewish Board of Guardians; to the Guardians of the poor of the Sephardim congregation; to our various charitable institutions; to our numerous charitable individuals; and to our school committees and teachers. And we recommend it also to preachers in their pulpits to the tract writers of our Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge; and last, but not least, to the gentlemen who lecture on behalf of our working classes.

THE BALLOT BILL.

It is just to record that it was at the instance of the Board of Deputies that a clause was framed to meet the conscientious scruples of members of the Jewish community as regards voting under the provisions of the Ballot Bill. In August 1871, the Board addressed a letter to Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P., as the member having the largest number of Jewish constituents, representing to him the grievance; and asking him to endeavour to have the Bill modified so that the difficulty might be overcome. The Baron, in conjunction with his colleague, Mr. Crawford, M.P., gave the subject earnest consideration, and devised the remedy which has been adopted by the House of Commons. Although Baron de Rothschild's health prevented him from proposing the amendment moved by Mr. Crawford, his efforts and those of the Board of Deputies should not be forgotten.

INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE JEWISH BLIND.

We sincerely trust that a numerous attendance of visitors at the "Blind Ball" will testify the interest of our brethren in the object of the Institution for the relief of the Blind of our community. There is no affliction, in all the category of human calamities, greater than that of blindness. All who are saved from this sad trouble should gladly evince their gratitude to Heaven by helping those who are deprived of the gracious blessing of sight. We heartily hope that the "Blind Ball" will be zealously supported.

EAST LONDON SYNAGOGUE.

We report in another column a very agreeable meeting held at the East End of the metropolis for the establishment of a suitable synagogue. Such a synagogue has been long wanted. The district of which Stepney Green is the centre is crowded with Jewish inhabitants. They reside too far from the City synagogues to allow of their habitually attending them with their wives and children. By the energetic efforts of pious and zealous Jews, two or three small synagogues or rather rooms for public worship have been established in this part of London, especially one at Stepney Green and another in the Mile End Road. It is now arranged that these shall amalgamate, and, as doubtless other congregations or Minyanim and Hhebrath will join with Jews who belong to no synagogue; and as an opportunity of purchasing cheaply an excellent freehold building is offered; we earnestly hope that a sufficient fund will be raised to found a new congregation in this part of London. We trust the Jewish residents of all parts of London will contribute to this object. It is not local; it is *Jewish*. We think that it would be for the advantage of the new congregation as also of the United Synagogue if the East London Synagogue could be made a constituent congregation of the כנסת ישראל.

JEWS' FREE SCHOOL.

The report of the annual examination of this vast institution by Her Majesty' Inspector has just been received, and will, we are pleased to think, prove most gratifying, not only to the managers of the school, but to the whole Jewish community. It will be within the recollection of our readers that just twelve months ago Mr. Matthew Arnold completed his last inspection of the school, previous to his removal to another district under the provisions of the New Code. In severing his connection with the Jews' Free School, after a friendly intercourse of nearly twenty years, Mr. Arnold entered the following minute in the log-book: "I cannot take leave of these great schools without expressing my sense of the liberality of their management and of the energy with which the Boys' School is conducted by Mr. Angel. It deserves remark that to the now considerable body of teachers from this school who have got certificates Mr. Angel has stood in the place of the Training College, as Jews cannot attend our Training Colleges. I have seen, too, with satisfaction the number of teachers here who have graduated at the London University."

It is no slight compliment to the great talents of Mr. Angel to observe that the new Inspector, Mr. P. Le Page Renouff, commences his first report with a similar recognition of the energy, care, and devotion which have made the Jews' Free School one of the first educational establishments in this country. He says: "In reporting for the first time upon these great schools, I desire to express my cordial

concurrence with the testimony given in their favour by Mr. Arnold in his last report, and not least with the remarks made by him with reference to the headmaster, Mr. Angel, and the position which he occupies so worthily." Proceeding then to speak of the boys' department, he says: "The examination has been most successful. All the certificated teachers, assistants and pupil teachers have done their duty most thoroughly." Of the girls' department, he says: "This department is excellent in all respects." It might be expected that with so favourable a report the "government grant" would be considerable. It reaches the handsome sum of £1,313 14s.

Without in any way departing from our opinion that Government Inspection in Jewish schools is not an unmixed good; and that it necessitates great caution: also taking into consideration the difficulties under which the Jews' Free School must always labour in preparing for these annual examinations, owing to the large amount of time most properly devoted to the study of Hebrew, and to the large foreign element which hampers its endeavours: bearing in mind, too, that the past year has been an especially arduous one, through the raising of the standards, the introduction of a strange examiner, and the necessity of a reorganization of its classes; we think that the community may be proud of the manner in which the Jews' Free School has passed its trying ordeal. Probably such a grant as it has obtained has never been earned before by any school in the land. The high position the Jews' Free School maintains in the educational world is due no less to the sagacious management of its Committee than to the devoted exertions of its staff, who have made their labour a labour of love.

THE EXAMINER AND THE JEWS.

The *Examiner* is, we presume, a "liberal" journal. Yet the very illiberal manner in which it refers to the Jews evinces a spirit of a by no means liberal character. In a review of the lectures of Professor Marks, it attacks the Jews with a venom which is, we think, libellous. About ten years ago, *Chambers Journal* contained an article called the "Mystery of Metz," which assailed the Jewish community so severely that the Board of Deputies interfered, and, we believe, obtained redress. The article in the *Examiner* is most uncharitable, and it is full of misstatements, such as these:

"'Nothing is to be expected from the Jew but falsehood and hypocrisy,' said Buxtorf; and he was right. Deceit and mendacity are the natural result of tyranny. Even now a light regard for truth is one of the worst of Jewish faults. That they 'are remarkably free from predatory crimes and deeds of violence and cruelty' is undoubtedly true. It is instructive to note the fact that their moral weaknesses are all feminine in type. Subjection produces the same bitter fruit whether in Jew or woman. Nothing is more conspicuous among Jews—though there are many exceptions among the rising generation—than the absence of manliness of thought and courageousness of bearing."

The *Examiner* states, without a shadow of justification, that "intermarriages with the non-Jewish community are becoming far *more common*." (We are not responsible for the construction of the sentence, which is the *Examiner's* own). The contrary is the case. Such intermarriages are very rare. The *Examiner* tells, us with complacent dogmatism, that ten of the twelve tribes are lost. This is by no means positive. It is, at the best, an historical theory. To talk of Jewish belief and observances as "effete dogma and puerile ceremonial" is insulting and intolerant. Jews do not speak thus of the belief and institutions of Christians. The flippant reference to the miraculous retention and homogeneity of the Jewish nation which endures, notwithstanding every disintegrating material influence, will be, we believe, objected to by Christians as well as by Jews. God, by the mouth of Isaiah, proclaimed the Jews as the everlasting witnesses of His Truth. The *Examiner* ventures to ridicule a prophecy; but, what is more strange, it disputes a fact. The *Examiner* "owns ignorance of universal laws." Is that all that the *Examiner* is ignorant of? The sneer at the Jews holding opinions utterly at variance with those of the vast majority of the people is singular—seeing first that many of the "opinions" of the Jews are quite in concord with those of Christendom; and, that Christians hold opinions utterly at variance with the majority of mankind; for Mussulmans, Buddhists, Brahmins, Parsees, and Heathens make up a vastly greater numerical majority to the Christians. Thank Heaven, Jews and Christians are alike concerned in the maintenance of "opinions" which include love of truth and charity.

The insinuation that the Jews are becoming sceptical is best answered by the fact that the number of new synagogues is increasing rapidly.

We contrast the views of the *Examiner* with those of the *Graphic*, and we feel that the insults of the former journal do not represent general English feeling. The *Examiner* ventures to accuse the Jews of effeminacy and cowardice. The battle fields of France and Germany tell another story. And we have yet to learn that it is brave or spirited on the part of an anonymous writer to insult a small and peaceful section of the community by the employment of offensive language.

Persia.—We deeply lament to record the death of Mr. Alison, the Queen's Minister in Persia. His kindness towards the Jews should be gratefully remembered by our community.

Manchester.—The following gentlemen have been elected honorary officers of the Manchester Hebrew Congregation for the ensuing year: Messrs. Sampson Sampson and Israel Goldseller, Wardens; and Messrs. Elkan Davis and J. Wolstone, Treasurers.

TURKEY.

We regret to state that disturbances have occurred in Smyrna, the mob attacking the Jews on the false and wicked charge of taking a gentile child. The result was an encounter, in which it seems the Jews boldly defended themselves. The authorities are surely strong enough to prevent these outrages.

The report of the ill-usage of our brethren at Smyrna is too true. It is confirmed. In the island of Marmora, also, the *Greek Christian* population ruthlessly attacked the Jews on the first day of Passover and the Mussulmans interfered to protect them. *Quamdiu nostra patientia abuteris!* The Mussulmans, the descendants of Ishmael, are certainly cognizant of the laws of humanity.

A SYNAGOGUE FOR THE EAST OF LONDON.

A public meeting of the Jewish inhabitants of East London took place on Sunday, the 5th inst., at the Mile End Synagogue, to consider what steps should be taken to procure a synagogue for the district capable of accommodating the very large number of Jews residing in the East End of London. Mr. C. Engel was unanimously voted to the chair.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, called attention to the fact that whilst the North, South and Western districts of London were amply supplied with synagogues, the East was very inadequately provided. This, he said, seemed strange, for it was generally said "from the East shall the Law go forth." He thought that the cause must be sought in the want of unity hitherto existing. He strongly urged all to unite in the great work, and success would attend their labours.

After some discussion, it was proposed by Mr. Henry Hymans (who acted as hon. secretary), and seconded by Mr. Alex Hart, that a provisional committee be formed to obtain donations, &c.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed, consisting of members of both the Mile End and Stepney Synagogues, including the presidents and secretaries of both.

Mr. H. Hymans earnestly supported the building of a synagogue worthy of the large number of Jews living in the East-End of London, many of whom at present did not belong to any congregation. He pointed out that the first duty of Jews was to observe the leading precepts of their faith, such as burying the dead, &c. To contribute towards the discharge of communal burdens should be their great aim, when taking steps to found a congregation. For this reason he earnestly supported the view that it should be a primary condition of the establishment of the synagogue that it be a constituent synagogue of the United Synagogue. By such means only could the members discharge duties incumbent upon every congregation.

Mr. S. Salmen, the President of the Stepney Synagogue, supported taking the initiatory steps towards building a synagogue. He said that he thought it rather premature to think of the synagogue being admitted into the United Synagogue until it was built. When the synagogue was built, the members could if they chose join the United Synagogue, and thereby assume their proportion of the communal burdens.

Several speakers urged general exertions to raise funds for building the synagogue.

Unanimity of feeling prevailed, and the meeting was very satisfactory. It gave a proof of the general desire in the East-End of London to establish a synagogue in the district. Several speakers expressed themselves confident of the success of the movement. One gentleman said that above 200 members would join the synagogue, if it were erected; thus it would not languish for want of support. It was stated that nearly 500 Jewish families reside within two miles of Stepney Green.

Many donations were promised, and £60 was immediately subscribed at the meeting.

A vote of thanks to the chair concluded the proceedings.

The Late Horace Mayhew.—The death of Horace Mayhew should not be passed unnoticed in these columns. He was a journalist and an essayist who wrote for the highest object of authorship—to remedy existing evils. His notice of the Jewish poor in his book on London labour and the London poor, though perhaps not wholly accurate, is doubtless well remembered.

Birmingham.—At a meeting of the Congregation Council held on Sunday, May 5, the following gentlemen were elected wardens for the ensuing year: Mr. A. S. Blanckensee, President (3rd time), and Mr. John Phillips, Treasurer.

The Late Mr. J. S. Moss.—The Jewish community of Manchester have suffered a severe loss in the death of Mr. J. S. Moss, whose connection with the synagogue dates back nearly 40 years. He was at the time of his decease the senior member. His father was the founder of the old congregation, also שוחט and מוהל both for Manchester and Liverpool. The deceased was a most staunch and active member of his congregation, and a liberal supporter of all Jewish as well as other charities. For many years successively he was elected President, and was a most active member during the building of the new synagogue. He was a true friend to education, and to the Manchester Jewish Schools especially; and he was president and founder of the Jewish Sick and Burial Society. He was truly a friend to the poor, though many who found relief knew not it came from his hand. The deep regret for his loss and high esteem he was held in were shown by the immense crowd that attended his interment. At one point of the route, 150 poor women met the hearse, as mourners.

ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Anglo-Jewish Association was held on Thursday evening last, May 2nd, at the Westminster Jews' Free School, Greek-street, Soho: Mr. JACOB WALEY, President, in the chair. The following gentlemen were present:

Dr. Benisch; Rev. A. L. Green, Rev. A. Löwy, Rev. Prof. Marks, Rev. Ph. Magnus, Rev. M. N. Nathan; Messrs. D. Castello, I. Davis, Barrow Emanuel, E. A. Franklin, B Kisch, L. M. Rothschild, L. Schloss, I. Seligman, and L. Van Oven.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. KISCH, one of the Hon. Secretaries, read the following summary of the business transacted since last meeting:

It will be recollected that at the last meeting of the Council it was mentioned that the committee appointed to make arrangements for holding a public meeting in behalf of the Roumanian Jews had requested Mr. Israel Davis to prepare a statement of the grievances of the Roumanian Jews and of the late outrages committed against them. This statement has since been published in a pamphlet form and widely circulated both in the Jewish community and out of it, at home as well as abroad. It is satisfactory to state that the able production is creating the desired effect, by rousing public indignation and emphatically directing attention to the melancholy state of our persecuted brethren. Still more effective in this respect was the interpellation of Sir Francis Goldsmid in the House of Commons, followed by the eloquent and appropriate speeches of Mr. Serjeant Simon, Lord Enfield, and other Members of Parliament, all strongly condemnatory of the late proceedings in Roumania. In the interval, telegrams, letters, papers, and other communications have been received from Bucharest, the chief contents of which are that innocent Jews have been condemned; and the rioters, plunderers, ravishers, and maimers of the Jews have been acquitted, and depicting the desolate condition of the sufferers in gloomy colours. Apprehensions having been expressed lest fresh riots should break out at Passover, Sir F. Goldsmid, in his own behalf and that of other Jewish members of Parliament, addressed Earl Granville, who promptly and with great benevolence sent instructions to Mr. Green to press upon the Roumanian Government the necessity of preventing further outrages, and also directed our ambassadors at the courts of the Treaty Powers to make similar representations to the governments to which they were accredited.

The Roumanian Committee appointed by the Association has held two meetings. At the first it elected Sir F. Goldsmid as its permanent Chairman; Dr. Benisch, Vice-Chairman pro tem.; and the Rev. Mr. Löwy, Hon. Secretary pro tem. It then, in virtue of the power given it, elected new members, some of them not in any way connected with the Association; and having taken into consideration an urgent appeal from the Jewish community of Ismail for pecuniary help, it caused an advertisement to be inserted in the *Jewish Chronicle* and likewise sent out circulars to the benevolent in the community. The efforts in this direction are still being continued, and success is likely to attend them. The committee likewise resolved to send out an address to Jewish bodies both on the Continent and in America, inviting their co-operation in the work undertaken in Roumania. The address has been drafted and approved of by the chairman. It is now undergoing further revision by a special sub-committee appointed for the purpose. At the second meeting, which was very important, and which was attended by thirty gentlemen—among whom were some of the most earnest and influential members of the Jewish community—it was resolved fully to carry out the intention of the Council when it appointed a separate Roumanian Committee, by declaring that committee altogether independent in its action of the Anglo-Jewish Association, with which it was only connected historically—inasmuch as it originated in the Council of that body, and thereby proving the usefulness of an organisation ready to act on emergencies either by itself or through the agency of the bodies created by it, although not necessarily of it. At this meeting it was unanimously resolved to make application to the Lord Mayor for holding a public meeting, under his presidency, to give expression to the universal indignation at the outrages committed on the Jews in Bessarabian Roumania and the hardships to which the law of the country subjects them, and to recommend international measures for their protection. A sub-committee was appointed to make arrangements for this meeting. This body elected Mr. H. A. Isaacs its Hon. Sec. Another sub-committee was appointed to prepare an address to the Anglo-Jewish community, inviting its co-operation in the work in hand.

The draft of a circular to be addressed to the members of the Council, asking them to endeavour to obtain additional members, which was approved of at the last monthly meeting, has since been printed and circulated. Sufficient time, however, has not yet elapsed to enable one to judge of its result.

The Committee of Ways and Means appointed at the last meeting has since met once, and resolved to strengthen itself by the election of additional members whose co operation has been invited by special letters; the time, however, is too short for an opinion to be formed as to how far these letters have been successful, especially as the intervening holydays interfered with the activity of all concerned. A sub-committee was appointed to consider the expediency of some other measures intended to promote the objects of the committee. The committee elected Mr. I. Seligman as its chairman.

The Council then proceeded to the business of the evening.

The independent constitution of the Roumanian Committee having been referred to in the summary, Mr. SCHLOSS moved, and Mr. LIONEL VAN OVEN seconded, a resolution sanctioning the measure, a special resolution for this purpose being deemed expedient, lest it be drawn into a precedent for a similar course on future occasions. The Council adopting this view, the resolution was carried unanimously.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Israel Davis, for the able and excellent pamphlet stating the grievances of the Roumanian Jews which he had compiled in behalf of the Anglo-Jewish Association.

The expediency of electing a secretary and solicitor to the Council was then considered; and the Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, Dr. Benisch, who had hitherto transacted the business of the Association, having intimated that in consequence of his intended temporary absence it would be necessary to make arrangements for carrying on such business, the president, in conjunction with the Committee of Correspondence, was authorized to make the appointment in question. Mr. Herbert G. Lousada, of 7, Furnival's Inn, E.C., was elected by them to the office. A vote of thanks was afterwards passed to Dr. Benisch for his past services.

Authority was given to the President to convey to the Central Committee of the Alliance, at its annual meeting to be held at Paris on 12th inst., its sentiments of fellowship and full harmony with the objects of the Alliance, either by a deputation or an address, as might be deemed expedient.

Sir David Salomons having sent in his resignation of the treasurership, a vote of thanks was passed to him for his services; and Mr. ELLIS A. FRANKLIN was unanimously elected as his successor. Sir David will remain connected with the Council as one of its Hon. Vice-Presidents.

The Council then proceeded to the consideration of the report on the state of Jewish education in the East and the Agricultural School at Jaffa, brought up by the sub-committee appointed some time ago for this purpose. The report, the composition of the Hon. Sec., Mr. Lionel Van Oven, was pronounced by the Council to be a very able paper; and as it involved matters of great importance it was resolved to print and circulate it among the members of the Council, to be fully discussed at the next meeting.

Some minor business having been disposed of, the meeting, having passed a cordial vote of thanks to the chair, separated.

JOTTINGS FROM THE PRESS.

The *Graphic* contains an excellent illustration of the Jews' Infant School ball, and, in noticing its success, refers very kindly to the Jews in the following terms:—

"We have borrowed the particulars from the "Jewish Chronicle," and we cannot help remarking as we glance over the columns of that journal on the spirit of charity which so especially characterises the Hebrew community. First we have a reference to the Anglo-Jewish Association, formed for aiding distressed Jews in Roumania and elsewhere; then a letter about the Jews' Hospital, in which there are at present ninety-nine children; then an account of the Jewish Workhouse in Goulston-street, Whitechapel, established, says Mr. Green, the Chairman, 'for the purpose of affording an asylum for our aged and decrepid poor, and avoiding the reproach of Jews dying in Christian workhouses.' Then we have an appeal for aid to two discharged Jewish prisoners; then a report of the Liverpool Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Institution for giving relief to married women during their confinement, in cases of sickness, and during the week of mourning; then an account of the proceedings at the Court of the Governors of the Jews' Orphan Asylum; from which we are glad to learn that the system of 'trafficking in votes'—a stigma too often on charitable elections—has been abandoned; then comes the institution commemorated in our picture; and, lastly, an account of some lectures to Jewish working men. These items are selected, be it observed, from a casual number of the 'Chronicle.' If Christian charities were proportionately as extensive and as well organized, the misery which disgraces our great cities would soon be considerably lessened."

The *Echo* of Friday contains a well condensed summary of our recent leader on the Education Bill.

The *Hull Packet* contains a very favourable review of the Rev. Mr. Elzas' translation of Job; and an equally favourable notice of Mr. Farjeon's serial story "London's Heart," now appearing in *Tinsley's Magazine*.

Reynolds' Newspaper contains an article in which an excellent rebuke is administered to those who pretend to convert the Jews and the heathens abroad, while they neglect the unhappy ignorant poor at home. The Earl of Shaftesbury receives a sharp notice.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.—Among those who attended the Drawing Room held by the Queen on Monday, were: Lady Goldsmid, Lady Rothschild, Baron and Baroness de Stern, Mrs. Bischoffsheim, Mr. and Mrs. Ignace Cahn, Mr. Julian Goldsmid, M.P., Mrs. Edward Levy, Miss Annie de Rothschild, Mrs. John Simon, Miss Naomi Simon. Miss Emily Levy was presented to Her Majesty by the Countess of Granville, in the absence of the Marchioness of Ripon.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.—The annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund will take place on the 12th inst., at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, his grace the Duke of Argyle in the chair. Among the list of stewards we find the names of Sir Francis Goldsmid, Bart., M.P.; Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.; Baron de Stern, Mr. Serjeant Simon, M.P.; Mr. Lionel Lawson, Mr. J. M. Montefiore and Mr. R. D. Sassoon. We earnestly hope that the Festival will be successful.

THE ARIA COLLEGE.—A brief but well written article in the *Archives Israelites*, referring to our notice of the Aria College, clearly shows that we are correct in urging that this college would be an impossibility it founded at Potsea, and that it could only be usefully established in London.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage. The *Globe* says: "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in tin-lined packets only by all grocers sole Proprietors, TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

THE ROUMANIAN COMMITTEE.

The Roumanian Committee have received from Berlin a communication from the leading banking firms of that city, to the effect that at a meeting of bankers held in Berlin, at which sixteen leading Jewish firms were represented, it was resolved unanimously that, in view of the continuous oppression to which the Jews in Roumania had been subjected, none of the firms would associate themselves with the negotiation of any loan for the Roumanian Government, or promote in any way any industrial undertaking in Roumania. The names of the bankers are given in the circular which announces the resolution. The circular goes on to state that the signataries appeal to their connections and correspondents throughout Europe to aid them in maintaining this ban; and that for this purpose they have sent copies of their resolution to London, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfort, Vienna and Hamburg, and that they rely upon the patriotism of their coreligionists to aid them in the pressure they thus attempt to place upon the Roumanian Government.

We have already alluded to the existence of a feeling among Jewish firms in London similar to that now publicly expressed by the German bankers. We have every confidence that Jews throughout the world will endorse this wholesome proceeding. The names appended to the circular are of European reputation.

CANADA.

A handsome illuminated and framed testimonial has been presented by the Toronto Congregration to the Rev. Dr. de Sola, of Montreal. The reverend gentleman has just completed the 25th year of his pastorate at Montreal. He has received flattering resolutions from the Pittsburgh (U.S.) Congregation, where he delivered, on invitation, a lecture on Judaism and Civilization, in aid of the synagogue fund. His audience included the Catholic and Protestant clergy and leading laymen of the town. On the 23rd March, the beautiful Thanksgiving Prayer written by the Reverend Haham, Dr. Artom, was read by the Rev. Dr. de Sola, who afterwards addressed the congregation, taking as his text a passage in this eloquent prayer.

The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Memorial Ceremonies in the House of Representatives at Washington telegraphed to the Rev. Dr. de Sola to invite the municipal authorities of Montreal to unite in the demonstration on the 15th April. Thanksgiving services were held in the places of worship throughout the Dominion of Canada for the recovery of the Prince of Wales; and, amongst others, at the Montreal Synagogue, where, after appropriate prayers and psalms, the Rev. Dr. de Sola preached from 2 Kings xx. 5. His sermon appears to have been very effective, and it comprised some very loyal sentiments gracefully expressed. The preacher took occasion to give his sermon a practical bearing by censuring the supineness shewn in sanitary matters.

Testimonial.—Mr. Henry Samuel, on retiring from the firm of Messrs. Sanders and Co., has presented 200 guineas for distribution among four charities—two Jewish and two Christian. A public complimentary subscription dinner is to be given to him as a mark of esteem. Mr. Samuel is a son of the late Moses Samuel, of Liverpool, whose literary services and other proofs of devotion to the Jewish cause are well known.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The main synagogue was crowded during the holidays. The service was well conducted, and there was a choir composed of boys from the congregational school, who sung admirably. This idea should be copied by other provincial congregations. On the first day the Rev. S. H. Harris preached from chapter ii. of the "Song of Songs," and drew particular attention to the verse, "Take us the foxes, the little foxes that spoil the vines, for our vines have tender grapes." He pointed out the danger of what might be called, "small innovations," "small sins" and "neglect of small precepts." "Our vines have tender grapes," and the young intelligent children around us are watching closely all our actions and forming their opinions and principles from our own. These "tender grapes," if carefully trained in God's own time and nourished by the "Dew of Heaven," would ripen into goodly fruit, pleasant in the sight of God and man." We may mention that the "illegal marriage" in this town referred to in the report of the Board of Deputies did not occur in the old congregation, but in the new one which separated from it three or four years ago, and which it is to be hoped will be re-united with the parent congregation. The school, burial ground, &c., are common to both congregations. A correspondent from this town, whose signature (*nom de plume*) we cannot decipher, complains of the mode of administering congregational affairs, and of the inadequate accommodation offered by the old synagogue. He believes that if public spirit were shown, and a large new synagogue built, many members of the junior congregation would join the older body.

West Hartlepool.—Mr. A. Harris has been re-elected President of the West Hartlepool Congregation, and Mr. J. L. Abrahams, Treasurer. The building of the New Synagogue and School is being proceeded with; but we learn that funds are much needed to complete the work.

Germany.—On Sunday the 14th ult., Herr Jacques Hahn died at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He was Italian Consul in that city. The deceased was well known in Frankfort as a noble and upright man, ever ready to relieve those in distress, without regard to their religious convictions. His funeral was attended by several local magnates, representatives of the Consular bodies, and many others.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The first of June, which is one of the days on which the balances of the public funds are usually struck at the Bank of England, occurring this year on Saturday, a request was addressed to the directors of the Bank by Messrs. Louis Cohen and Sons, and several other Jewish members of the Stock Exchange, asking for a postponement of the day.

The Directors of the Bank replied that they would be quite willing to meet the wishes of the gentlemen interested in the matter, but the arrangement for the forthcoming balance were so far advanced that they could not make any change, but they have determined that in future whenever the first day of March, June, September or December should fall on a Saturday, the balance of the several accounts which would have been struck on these days shall not be struck until the third day of the month.

The Jewish community should greatly appreciate this mark of kindness on the part of the Bank Directors.

AUSTRALIA.

Tuesday, the 20th February, was directed to be held as a Thanksgiving Day throughout the Australian Colonies for the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

In Melbourne the Jews assembled in the synagogues in large numbers. The order of service was printed and distributed. In the synagogue of the Melbourne Hebrew Congregation the order of service was arranged and the special prayer composed by the Rev. A. F. Ornstien, the minister. Several Psalms were chaunted by the minister and choir. The usual prayer for the Royal Family was offered up, and a special sermon was preached by the minister from the text, "Oh! give thanks unto the Eternal, for He is good, for His mercy endureth for ever."

A special Thanksgiving Service was held at the East Melbourne Synagogue, and a prayer written for the occasion was offered. In the absence of the Rev. M. Rintel, who was in Tasmania, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, the services were conducted by the Rev. S. Greenbaum, second reader.

At Ballarat a special service was held at the synagogue. After the chanting of appropriate psalms and the recital of the Prayer for the Royal Family, an address was delivered by the minister, the Rev. J. M. Goldreich. He selected his text from Micah vii. 8. "Though I should sit in darkness, the Eternal will be a light unto me." A prayer followed, and the service concluded with the singing of *Adon Olam*.

As in England and in Canada, the Jews of Australia were the first religious body to offer up prayers for the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

MUSIC.

On Saturday evening last Mdlle. Flora Heilbron gave a concert at Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street. The concert was not so well attended as the excellence of the programme would have warranted. Want of space prevents our giving a lenghty notice of the concert. Miss Heilbron played—as she generally does—carefully and well. Miss Rebecca Isaacs sang several airs with great taste; but the fact of hearing her singing in Sussex Hall in 1872 seems like waking up from a sleep begun twenty years ago. Mesdames Neustädt and Emrick deserve praise for their excellent singing. Master Lewis played on the pianoforte with skill and precision, and Mr. M. S. Arnim gave a solo on the violin with much taste. Mr. Mombach was the conductor, and he accompanied several of the artistes.

Mr. Fritz Hartvigson has just returned from Copenhagen, where he met with great success; and the *Orchestra* speaks in terms of high praise of Mr. Hartvigson's brilliant performances in Copenhagen. As a sign of the great satisfaction with which the Crown Prince of Denmark heard Mr. Harvigson's playing, His Royal Highness presented him with a diamond breastpin. Mr. Hartvigson is engaged to play at the Philharmonic concerts. He made a great sensation in Paris, where the musical audiences are very critical.

The Court.—Sir Anthony and Lady Rothschild and the Misses de Rothschild were among the guests at the Queen's afternoon party this week.

The Permissive Bill.—On Tuesday, at Birmingham, the Rev. G. J. Emanuel delivered a telling speech in favour of further restriction on the liquor traffic, and in support of the principle of Sir W. Lawson's Permissive Bill. Mr. Emanuel's remarks were continually greeted with loud applause. We regret that want of space precludes us from inserting a summary of the speech.

Borough New Synagogue.—On the 7th day of Passover, the Rev. S. Singer delivered a sermon from the text, "Surely the wrath of men shall praise Thee." (Ps. lxxvi 10.)

Leeds.—The Rev. S. Alexander of Southampton was duly installed as minister of the Leeds Congregation on Sabbath הגדול, and delivered an impressive sermon on the sanitary laws. He also preached on the 1st and 7th days of Passover, and offered up a prayer on behalf of our brethren in Roumania. The reverend gentleman appears to have made a favourable impression on his congregation, and the school to be opened under his charge bids fair to prove a success. The decorum has greatly improved.

Army Contracts.—Messrs. H. A Israel and Sons, of the Metropolitan Meat Market and Aldgate, have obtained the contract for the supply of hay to the Aldershot camp for the ensuing six months.

NOTES OF A TRIP TO THE HOLY LAND.

THE SUBSTANCE OF A LECTURE DELIVERED AT THE REQUEST OF THE JEWISH WORKING MEN'S LECTURE ASSOCIATION.

BY CAPT. HENRY LUMLEY, ASSOC. I.N.A.

No. 4.

Among the conjectural or apocryphal places I visited were the Tombs of the Kings and the Tombs of the Judges—both outside the city in the open country, and both might have been tombs of more recent personages; for in the last named, where there was more burrowing underground by candle-light, I did a little amateur ghoulish work of "grubbing" in the soil of the limestone tomb, and disinterred several bones, pieces of skull, bits of pottery and other matters, but got no further reward for my trouble. These evidences of interment belonged to a later era, doubtless, than that of the Judges, and it is not unlikely that personages of the Roman period were buried in these ready-made sepulchres, which had been constructed at a much earlier date.

At this place I came across an inscription on a stone, written in unknown characters. It was lying loose at the entrance of the inner chamber in which are the tombs; but it looked as if it belonged to a period even earlier than the tombs themselves. This is a well-known stone, but the inscription is as yet untranslated. The letters are of long, rune-like form, and the stone altogether is dissimilar to anything yet found in Judea or Moab. The unsatisfactory circumstance about an inscribed stone in an unknown character is that you may get a dozen Oriental scholars to read it one way and another dozen to read it differently—in fact, the more difficult it is to read the more various will be the translations; and while one set will declare it to be Moabitic or Phœnecian and of the utmost value as corroborating a biblical statement, another class will tell you it is valueless, and is merely the useless record of the name or passing by of some petty chief of ancient times.

I saw the tomb of King David, which, whether true or false, is a place which no Jew can enter without being impressed by the venerable sanctity of the locality and the event which it records.

I visited all the wells, fountains and water sources, because of the interest I took in that important question—the supply of water to the city—which I hope one of these days to see established on a better system than at present. I descended into some of the fountains, which are not real fountains, but simply receptacles of the drainage of the waste water of the city: and hence they are very nasty and brackish. The water I drank during my stay in Jerusalem was the tank water: that is to say, the remains of the rain water which had fallen some seven months before, filtered, it is true, from worms and other organic matter, but still very disagreeable both to taste and imagination. This fact alone will convey to you that a new system of water supply is necessary, and I have concluded from my researches that a feasible and comparatively economical plan to meet the present lamentable deficiency of water exists in a reconstruction and protection of the Aqueduct and Pools of Solomon (the latter situated about ten miles from Jerusalem).

A visit to the Pools of Solomon* was one of the excursions I made on horseback from Jerusalem. In the selection of a horse in Syria, you may by chance get a moderately good brute; but, as a rule, they are all more or less bad; and as the only means of locomotion is by horse, mule, donkey or camel, for there are no wheeled carriages in Palestine, it is very tantalising to find oneself on a beast which, like many people in Jerusalem, is constantly desirous of dropping on his knees. The Arab steed is all very well in poetry, but he is different in fact. A kind of fictitious sprightliness is given to him by a very tight and cruel bit, and as he is in consequence very tender in the mouth, a clutching at the bridle on the first sign of a stumble generally produces a ridiculous throwing up of the head, and jumping about all over the road, which is not pleasant when you have a precipice of a few hundred feet at your side. When starting on any journey numerous horses are brought all saddled and bitted in Turkish fashion up to your door.

Most of the roads (if roads they can be called) only permit of a monotonous walk, but at rare intervals there is a smooth piece and a bit of a gallop to do, therefore I always selected my horse from the amount of wickedness in his eye and the chances of my being able to get a good gallop out of him; but on this excursion I was deceived in my first selection of a quadruped, which, on my getting outside the Jaffa Gate, I found to be dead lame; so I returned and had to wait a half an hour for the dragoman to provide another horse, and then was further delayed by the blocking up of the Jaffa Gate by donkeys loaded with water skins, camels with bales of goods, and so forth. There was a general skrimmage to get me through the gate, and in about half a minute there were donkeys and men promiscuously thrown down, and His Highness the English nobleman, (all European travellers are big swells in Syria), passed majestically over the fallen bodies and out into the country.

I went across the valley of Sihon, past the Montefiore (or Judah Touro) Almshouses, which my brother and I had carefully inspected on a previous day; and along a rocky hillside to a level plain, where, after a good gallop, I caught up my party.

The first place of interest we came to was Rachel's Tomb, which is kept in repair by Sir Moses Montefiore, and is a spot ever sacred to an Israelite. Afterwards we reached Bethlehem, staying there two hours to inspect the large church and the grotto of the Nativity. Here again were evidences of peace and goodwill; in this, the second holiest spot in the Christian world, the various Christian sects had been fighting among themselves as usual, using fire this time as an agreeable change in their tactics, for the whole of the hangings in the grotto underground and much of the woodwork had been burnt away in a free encounter which these amiable people had enjoyed amongst themselves some months before my visit. And here again, where one would expect to find the most valuable adornments, the best painted pictures, the brightest jewels, and every thing brilliant with gold, silver and gems, all was tawdry, insignificant, and vulgar.

We continued our ride along a rocky path—about the vilest road, I had yet travelled—having on several occasions to get out of my saddle to save my limbs—descending the rocky side of a mountain into a valley where the gardens of Solomon, cultivated to this day, lay in all their fruitful beauty. Here, by irrigation, one of the most fertile and pleasant spots in Palestine is found; all kinds of vegetable products, including tobacco, are grown. An Arab village in all its filth and unwholesomeness is close by as an unpleasant contrast. Leaving it after the usual tribute of backsheesh, we passed upwards through a long valley and arrived suddenly upon the three pools of Solomon—silent witnesses of the power and glory of the great king. They are splendid works, partly hewn out of the rock, and partly built of masonry—the lower one is nearly large enough for a dock for four vessels as big as the Great Eastern Steamship.

These pools (which were partially filled with water supplied by numerous springs in the vicinity), together with the aqueduct, which we traced on our outward and homeward journey built along the sides of the hills, and in length about 13 miles, form an excellent means of supplying the city of Jerusalem with water. The village of Bethlehem to this day is supplied with water in this way, and there is really no reason why European money and diplomacy shall not bring about that blessing also to Jerusalem which she is so much in need of.

We descended into the sealed fountain of Solomon, which is near the Pools, and were making an examination of it by candle light, when the low entrance was darkened by the form of a Bedouin with a spear. With him we had a slight altercation through our dragoman on the subject of backsheesh. He called himself the Sheik of the Pools, and was anything but an amiable person; but as he and his companions recognised in our European obstinacy and firearms an unflinching disregard of that custom of the country, he only cursed us all round, and flung after us an affectionate hope, in the purest Arabic, translated on the spot by the dragoman, that we might all break our necks on our way back to Jerusalem.

We returned by a different road through a rocky and desolate country in which a lively (or deadly) imagination might perceive a vast grave-yard, because of the millions of large white stones lying about.

(To be continued.)

* Described ante by Captain Lumley in our number of Feb. 16.—ED. J. C.

INVENTING NEWS.—The following item of "news" is given in the American *Jewish Times*:—"England proposes to employ Hebrew operators to telegraph weather reports on Sunday, a practice which has hitherto been avoided out of respect for the orthodox conscience. The shipping interest has suffered considerably in the past from the absence of such reports." We should be glad to learn our cotemporary's authority for the announcement. The paragraph seems to require the addition of a commentary such as that once made upon a definition of a lobster.

EDINBURGH.—The Synagogue was fairly attended during the Passover holidays. On the seventh day especially there was a large number of worshippers. A sermon was preached by the Rev. B. Rittenberg, from the text Exodus xiii. 17.

QUERY.—"An Enquirer" asks in what part of the Bible he may find that eternal punishment is a blasphemous doctrine; also when and for what object the prayer called מזכר נשמות was instituted. In reply to the first query we can refer our correspondent to many passages, especially to the proclamation made before Moses in one of the most sublime moments of the world's history (Exodus, ch, xxxv. v. 6 and 7).

THE JEWS OF ODESSA.—For decided Christianity there are few places to equal Odessa, as the unfortunate Jews there have reason to know. The Imperial family of Russia passed through Odessa the other day en route for the Crimea. By a curious coincidence the image of the miraculous Madonna of Kutperova, which had been stolen, was found buried in a garden near the town just at the moment of the Empress's arrival. Unfortunately, says a Russian correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, the lower orders, who pretend that the image had been stolen by the Jews, will not believe that its recovery was accidental, but insist on thinking that the police were at the bottom of the matter, wishing to screen the sacrilegious depredators. The consequence is much angry feeling against the Israelitish section of the community, and some disorder was anticipated at the approaching Easter fêtes. The authorities, however, were taking all preparatory precautions, and had a sufficient force of troops to prevent a recurrence of the scandalous violence from which the Jews on a former occasion suffered so much. This chronic animosity against the Jews is a source of real difficulty for the Russian Government, and will, it is to be feared, sooner or later give serious trouble. It is fed by many causes. Thus, in agriculture, the native Russian peasantry cannot compete with the German colonists, nor in trade or other industries with the Jews. The native is lazy, improvident, and without the least power of initiative, and so is distanced everywhere by the Germans and the Jews. The Germans buy land from the native proprietors, cultivate it well with their own hands, waste no time on saints' days or other fêtes, are sober, and consequently grow rich; while the Russian peasant gets poorer and poorer, and, not willing to work, has recourse to borrowing from the Jews at usurious interest, which virtually enslaves him to these latter for life. In the towns the Jews buy up houses, and have nearly all the trade in their hands, and as they serve neither as agricultural labourers nor as domestic servants, it is the Russian peasants who act as both for their hated bondmasters.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A New Literary Opinion.—We learn from an excellent review in the *Academy* that Dr. Merx, who has recently published in German a critical translation of the Book of Job, considers that the Septuagint represents an older and better text than the Masoretic. This is a novel doctrine, and one not likely to be supported. Dr. Merx, it would appear does not act on his own opinion, but accepts the Masora as the basis of his translation.

Germany.—The new synagogue at Solingen was consecrated on the 9th of March with great solemnity. The building has been erected by the joint subscriptions of Jews and Christians, the latter of whom contributed munificent sums. The streets leading to the sacred edifice were gaily decorated with flags, and the procession comprised, in addition to the chief members of the Jewish community, the leading Christian inhabitants and many visitors. Herr Waldech delivered a very eloquent speech. He alluded to German unity and the liberty of worship now accorded to all Germans. The rabbi, Dr. Lahavaz, preached the consecration sermon.

Cracow.—The Town Council has presented the Jewish community with a site for an Orphan Asylum.

France.—The sub-prefect of Montbeliard (Mr. Levylier) is a Jew. He managed recently, by great tact and conciliation, to prevent a serious quarrel between the Protestants and Catholics in that town. Jews have been nominated judges of the tribunal of commerce at Bordeaux and at Marseilles.—*A. I.*

Sabbath Observance.—In referring to the Sunday Trading Question, the *Weekly Dispatch* makes the following remarks: "We boldly assert that the only people who observe the historic Sabbath are the Jews. The Saturday is the Sabbath. Any of our readers who desire to pursue this point may be referred to no less an authority than the Oxonian Bampton Lectures for 1860, the accomplished Dr. Hessey being the lecturer. That eminent man has conclusively shown that Sunday, or the Lord's Day, is a commemorative ecclesiastical ordinance, only it is nothing more. The Sabbath, let us recollect, was made for man, not man for the Sabbath; and at least the same notion ought to obtain concerning our Sunday. Our bigots of the Stiggins' order are usually fanatical in proportion to their ignorance; and they *would*, we daresay, be surprised to hear that until the time of Constantine the Great (in the year 321) Sunday was, apart from the proper exercises of devotion, treated just as other days for either work or diversion. This ought to settle the matter. The Roman, Greek, and Anglican Churches, the lineal representatives of what some call orthodoxy, inculcated precisely the same thing; and indeed the pietistic Sunday was wholly unknown till invented by fraud in the seventeenth century, by the inhuman, dark and clouded bigots who then professed Puritanism. The epithet has since become a convenient synonym for all that is gloomy, morose, unthoughtful, and inhumanly dogmatical; and to exhume *their* bones is hardly necessary now. Every sensible man (it is surely hardly an exaggeration to assert it) will see that in our large towns an occasional Sunday outing is as necessary as Sunday devotion, and therefore in a manner equally justifiable."

Notices to Correspondents.—"Ennius."—The verses shall be inserted if the writer will authenticate them (privately) with name and address in accordance with our rule. Mr. Guedalla ("The Ballot and Jews") We think that the publication of the letter would be considered an ungracious return for the indulgence of Parliament. Mr. Lewis Levy (Bedford) must pardon us if we state that the only attraction to a place of worship can be the object of worship. Mr. Zimmer.—The letter is too long for insertion; but we will insert a summary of it. "An Anxious Sephardee" surely cannot seriously wish so unbrotherly and painful a letter published; German and Portuguese Jews are brethren. A. M.—Accepted; shall appear. Mr. J. Polack, (Jews' College) is thanked for Mr. Maconachie's letter, but it is not necessary to give it insertion. Mr. Henry Mendoza is thanked; a paragraph shall appear.

Received for Roumania Relief Fund 2s. 6d. (stamps) from "Relieve the Oppressed."

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Christian Charity.—A Jewish father at Plonska, Poland, who had a large number of children to support, was recently drawn for the Russian military conscription. The peasants of a neighbouring village at once made a collection on his behalf, and raised a thousand roubles with which a substitute was obtained.

Jewish Humanity.—The Curate of Saint Eustache was imprisoned during the fatal reign of the Commune in Paris, and would have been shot with the other unhappy priests, had not Dr. Oulmont, of the Hospital Lariboisière, made great efforts to obtain his release, which he succeeded in effecting.—*A. I.*

The Apocrypha.—J. S., Birmingham, enquires whether the Apocrypha is acknowledged as canonical by the Jews. The books of the Apocrypha do *not* form part of the Jewish canon, but they are historically valuable. The Roman Catholics receive them as canonical.

DEGREES.—Qualified gentlemen of the Jewish persuasion may obtain the Ph.D., L.L.D., D.D., M.D., Sc.D., M.A., B.A., and other learned degrees either in absentia or presentia from a well known foreign University. Full particulars will be given on addressing a letter to Mr. Medicus, 46, King-street, Jersey.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young lady, who is about terminating a three years engagement, is desirous of obtaining pupils. Acquirements: English, Hebrew, and Music.—D. E., Jewish Chronicle Office.

A young lady, educated in one of the first schools in Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation a RESIDENT GOVERNESS, either in a private family or as companion to a lady. Her acquirements are French, English, German, Hebrew and Music. No objection to country or abroad. References kindly allowed to the lady in whose family she has given tuition for two years.—Address C. H., 6, King Edward's Villas, Hackney.

WANTED, by a young lady, an engagement, as NURSERY GOVERNESS to young children, to teach English, Hebrew, and Music. E., Jewish Chronicle office.

WANTED, for the country, a lady of experience to INSTRUCT THREE CHILDREN in the usual branches of education.—Address A. Z., Jewish Chronicle office.

WANTED, a good plain COOK in a small family, where housemaid is kept. Apply 89, Newington Causeway, Jewish or non-Jewish.

WANTED, a Jewish COOK, where a kitchenmaid is kept. Apply on Monday between 3 and 5, at 4, Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington.

WANTED, a Jewish COOK who thoroughly understands her duties. Apply at 51, Euston Square.

WANTED, a Jewish plain COOK. APPLY, between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening, at 78, Mansell-street, Goodman's Fields.

PLAIN COOK WANTED—A Jewess, or one who has lived in a Jewish family preferred. Address A., Jewish Chronicle office.

WANTED, a well instructed and religious person, 24 to 44 years old, to TAKE CHARGE of THREE LITTLE CHILDREN, in the country. Apply in own handwriting, stating name, age, references and salary required, to M. R., Jewish Chronicle office. Initials will not be replied to

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT (Jewess), at 178, Hackney Road.

WANTED, an experienced YOUNG PERSON for the Pawnbroking business. Good references required. Apply to Isaac Goldman, 192, High-street, Sunderland.

WANTED, a respectable NURSEMAID and HOUSEMAID.—Apply from 12 till 4, Ann House, Bow.

WANTED, for the country a NURSE for little children, experienced, and a good needlewoman. Apply to M. H., Jewish Chronicle office.

WANTED, by a French gentleman, about 18, who speaks English and can be well recommended, EMPLOYMENT in an office or Warehouse. Salary no object. Address, N. B., Wellesley House, Wellington Road, Brighton.

RE-ENGAGEMENT required by a young lady well versed in the French and English languages, and with a fair knowledge of music, as RESIDENT GOVERNESS, to one or two children under 12 years of age. If girls, would be willing to take entire charge of their wardrobes. Over two years reference from present situation.—Address to S. V., care of Mr. Lyons, 12, Store Street, London, W.

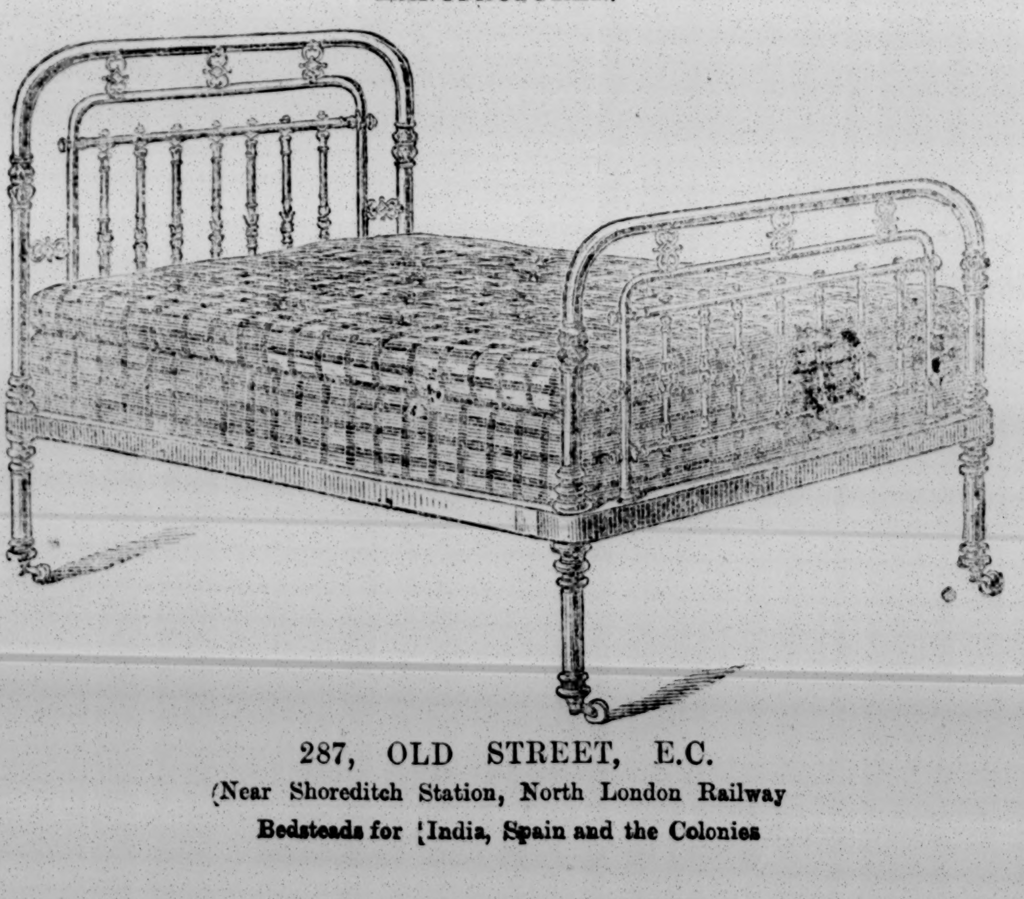
A young Lady wishes a Situation as HOUSEKEEPER, charge of Widowers' family, or any Situation NOT menial. Address E., Post Office, Judd-street, Euston-road.

A Respectable and well Educated Jewess requires a Situation as COMPANION, HOUSEKEEPER, or in a Widower's family. Nothing menial. Address H. H. H., Rose's Post-office, Maida Vale.

A YOUNG LADY WANTED as PUPIL TEACHER.—Address Milford House, Wellington-road, Brighton.

HENRY LAZARUS,

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, and BED-ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURER.



287, OLD STREET, E.C.

(Near Shoreditch Station, North London Railway

Bedsteads for India, Spain and the Colonies

THE Rev J. H. COHEN, formerly Government Assistant Master at the National Jewish Educational Institution, and for many years Principal of Collegiate School, Ramsgate, has been induced, at the solicitation of parents anxious to place their children under his care, to RE-OPEN a BOARDING SCHOOL.

As Brighton is readily accessible from London; as numerous eminent teachers reside there; as it is celebrated for the salubrity of its climate; and as it has the advantage of a Jewish congregation, Mr. Cohen has decided on that locality for the establishment of a school, in which he will receive a limited number of pupils, to whom all the comforts of a home, with the excellences of individual supervision and private instruction, will be secured.

The curriculum of studies will be under the immediate direction of the Reverend Principal, assisted by a staff of competent tutors.

The domestic arrangements will be carried out under the superintendence of Mrs. Cohen

The terms (commencing from the day of entrance), will be moderate and inclusive and with or without vacations, at the option of parents.

Applications to be addressed to the Rev. J. H. Cohen, SEA VIEW HOUSE, BUCKINGHAM ROAD, BRIGHTON.

WELLESLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.
WELLINGTON ROAD, BRIGHTON.
Principal—SAMUEL BARCZINSKY

THE Course of Study includes the usual English subjects, Hebrew and Religion, Latin, French, and German (the two latter languages taught by native masters) Mathematics, Book-keeping, Gymnastics, Music, Singing—in addition to Drilling, Swimming, &c.

The pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.

PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE THURSDAY, 23rd inst. Time of train will be communicated by letter.

LADIES' SCHOOL, MILFORD HOUSE
WELLINGTON ROAD, BRIGHTON.

The ladies' school connected with the above establishment is carried on in Milford House a villa opposite, and is under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. Barczinsky and Mademoiselle Dreyfus.

Both houses are fitted up with a view to best answer the purposes which they are to serve.

Applications for prospectuses of either school will be readily attended to and every additional information promptly given.

SCHOOL will RE-OPEN THURSDAY, 23rd inst.

HIGHBURY—MORNING CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MADAME LOUIS LEO receives a select number of pupils for daily instruction in thorough English, Hebrew and Religion, French and German, Music, Singing, and all the usual accomplishments. Any class may be joined separately. Advanced music pupils have the advantage of assisting at Mr. Leo's Soirées Musicales. Terms and full particulars may be obtained from Madame Leo, at her residence,

32, Aberdeen Park Road, Highbury, N.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES. Directed by Dr. and Mrs. FIEBERMANN, Heidelberg. Terms: £40 a year.

References: Mr. L. Mombach, 44, Finsbury-square (of whom prospectuses may be had); Dr. L. Loewe, Broadstairs; Rev. I. H. Myers, Ramsgate.

REV. DR. JULIUS LANDSBERGER'S BOARDING ACADEMY for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Berlin, 27 and 28, Neue Friedrichs-strasse.

THE PUPILS of Mr. H. N. SOLOMON'S ESTABLISHMENT will RE-ASSEMBLE on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant.

Edmonton House, May 7th, 1872.

RAMSGATE.
TEMPLE COTTAGE.

THE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, 22nd inst.

Pupils meet at Charing Cross at 12·15.

ISAAC H. MYERS.

Town address—168, Regent-street.

30, CANONBURY SQUARE NORTH.

THE REV. B. SPIERS RECEIVES SIX YOUNG GENTLEMEN into his establishment, and assures them a sound religious and secular education combined with a comfortable home.

Canonbury is considered one of the healthiest suburbs of London.

The pupils have the advantage of the Square, Garden, and there is also a nice garden attached to the back of the house.

Mr. Spiers has also opened an EVENING CLASS for the instruction of Religion, Hebrew, and German.

For terms and further particulars apply at the above address.

PORTSDOWN COLLEGE, London.
88 and 90, PORTSDOWN-ROAD, MAIDA HILL, W.

Principal.—MISS MYERS.

English Reading.—Prof. D'Orsay, B.D., Corp. Ch. Coll., Camb.
English Composition.—Ditto.
English Literature.—Ditto.
Latin.—Mr. Farqhar, C. Richards, B.A.
Mathematics.—Ditto.
French.—Mons. De Laiche and a Parisian Lady.
German.—Dr. Heineman and a Hanoverian Lady.
Italian.—Signor Volpe, Univ Coll., Lond.
Music.—Mr. Hartrigson, Pianist to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, Prof. Hullah and a Lady Teacher.
Singing.—Mons. Ponblon.
Drawing.—R. Elmore, R.A., and a Lady Teacher.
Dancing.—Mons. and Mme. Petit.
Calisthenics.—Mr. Castolotte.
Hebrew and Religious Instruction.—Rev. Samuel and Miss Myers.
General English.—Miss Myers and Lady Teachers.

Pupils may attend any of the above classes or are received as Day Scholars or Boarders.

Special advantages are offered to ladies desirous of passing the University Examination. Prospectuses on application.

STUDIES will be RESUMED (D.V.) MAY 6th.

BRUSSELS, 14, RUE SCHAVYE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MESDAMES GODCHAUX receive a limited number of pupils.

First-class Masters, Resident Governesses Terms moderate. The highest references given if required.

For further particulars apply as above.

Miss Godchaux will be in London from the 2nd until the 12th of May, for the purpose of taking charge of pupils.—Address 57, New Bond Street.

5, Portsdown-road, Carlton-road
Maida Vale, W.

LORNE HOUSE COLLEGIATE BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by MADAME ALPHONSE HARTOG, assisted by resident English and German governesses and an efficient staff of highly qualified professors.

Special classes for young ladies wishing to pass University examinations.

MONS. ALPHONSE HARTOG continues to give private lessons in French and German

School duties will be RESUMED on the 16th inst.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MR. J. TRITSCH, Principal of Hereson House Academy, Ramsgate, begs respectfully to acquaint his patrons and friends that he has considerably ENLARGED his premises, and has now ample accommodation for more pupils.

For terms and prospectuses early applications are requested.

The School RE-OPENS on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of MAY.

HERESON HOUSE ACADEMY
RAMSGATE.
PRINCIPAL—J. TRITSCH.
(Successor to the Rev. Emanuel Myers.)

THE course of education comprises the subjects usually taught at the public schools, and ensures a sound religious, classical mathematical, and general education.

The house is large and airy, with an extensive playground, and situated close to Sir Moses Montefiore's Synagogue and College.

The social and domestic comforts to promote the happiness of the pupils, receive the most careful attention.

For terms and further particular apply to the above address.

HANOVER.
4, Thiergarten Strasse.
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. LEVERSON having found a suitable escort from London for her young charges, will not visit England at present.

Prospectuses forwarded on application.

MR. N. I. BERLIN (Hebrew master at Sir John Cass' School, Aldgate, and at the City Middle Class School, Finsbury: ten years resident Assistant at Mr. Neumegen's Academy, Kew), begs to announce that he has REMOVED from Kew to 4, OAKELEY CRESCENT, CITY ROAD, E.C. Mr. Berlin gives instruction in the Hebrew and German languages, in schools and families, and at his own residence, where evening classes are also being established.

Mr. Berlin receives boarders who attend school or college.—Applications for terms, &c., will meet with prompt attention.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT SOUTHSEA,
HIGHBURY VILLA, VILLIERS ROAD,
Principal—Rev. S. RAPAPORT.

WHERE a limited number of young gentlemen will receive a first-rate religious, and secular education, combined with all comforts of a genteel home. References to the Rev. the Chief Rabbi; E. Emanuel, Esq., J.P., Grove House, Southsea; and to W. H. Stone, Esq., M.P., Leigh Park, Havant.

⁂ Mr. Rapaport is the only authorised and recognised teacher in this neighbourhood.

NORTHWICK COLLEGE.
16, Northwick Terrace, Maida Hill.
Principal.—REV. A. P. MENDES.

THE SUMMER TERM will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, 14th May. Prospectuses with full particulars of the operations of the College may be had on application to the Principal.

YOUNG LADIES AND PREPARATORY DAY SCHOOL.
24, Castle-street, Houndsditch.
Principal.—Mrs. MINSHULL (Successor to Mrs. Englander).

THE Instruction comprises all that is requisite in every branch of a good English education. Music taught. Moderate terms Hebrew taught without extra charge.

28, FORMOSA-STREET, MAIDA VALE.

THE MISSES BENRIMO beg to announce that the VACATION at their Establishment will TERMINATE on MONDAY, 13th May next.

Prospectuses may be had on application at the above address.

LADIES SCHOOL AT BRUSSELS

CONDUCTED by Miss BLOEMENDAL, with the assistance of eminent masters and resident governesses. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. S. Lyons, Ethel Lodge, Alexandra-road, St. John's Wood, and to parents of past and present pupils.

For further particulars apply to the principal, 2 and 4, Rue Defacqz, Quartier Louise Brussels.

EDUCATION FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

THE MISSES MYERS receive SIX YOUNG LADIES. The education is of the highest order. Refined and happy home.

THE MISSES MYERS',
ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES
ST. LAURENCE-ON-SEA, RAMSGATE.

BRIGHTON
Remington House, 21, Powis Square, Brighton.

YOUNG LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT Terms moderate and inclusive French and German. Resident Governesses and Professors for the various branches of study.

The MISSES COHEN have now been permanently established at Brighton for more than 8 years. They have a double house with 26 rooms in the Montpelier district, the most desirable and healthy west part of Brighton, and every accommodation for an additional number of pupils. They are now educating the daughters of some of the leading families of the Hebrew community, to whom they could refer any families wishing to place their children under their care. Special arrangements are made for the studies, and daily walks of those young ladies who are ordered to the sea side for their health, and are consequently unable to pursue the general routine of duties. Each pupil has a separate bed.—Applications and letters for terms to be addressed as above.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
FRANKFORT-ON-MAINE, GERMANY.

DR. FLEISCHMANN begs to inform families of the Jewish persuasion that he has removed from 15, Brückhofstrasse, to 18, Bleichstrasse—a much larger house, with extensive garden and play ground, and that the increased accommodation enables him to receive a few more pupils.

With the assistance of several first rate teachers superior instruction is given in every branch of education. The pupils have an abundant and wholesome diet, with home comforts and healthy exercise, and their moral and religious training receive constant attention.

For Prospectus address Dr. Fleischmann, 18, Bleichstrasse.

Reference has been kindly allowed to Mr. Jaques Hahn, Banker and Italian Consul Frankfort-on-Maine.

LORNE HOUSE.
5, Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, W.
LADIES' COLLEGIATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

MADAME ALPHONSE HARTOG begs to inform the Jewish community of BIRMINGHAM and its vicinity that she will be in Birmingham from the 11th till 15th inst., when she will be happy to take charge of any pupils that may be entrusted to her care.

All communications to be addressed, 325, Icknield-street, West, Birmingham.

LUMLEY'S FORTHCOMING SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUMLEY beg to append a list of forthcoming sales of some of the properties entrusted to them for disposal in May and June, at the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard:—

TUESDAY, MAY 21st.

WEST BROMPTON, near the Boltons.—An excellent residence, containing 5 bed rooms, dressing room, 4 sitting rooms, &c., suitable for a moderate sized family; held for 80 years at 1s. per annum.

By order of the Executors.—10, UPPER BERKELEY-STREET, WEST.—Choice long Leasehold, very much underlet at £65 per annum on lease for the next 15 years, and held for the next 50 years at a peppercorn, thus forming an attractive sound investment.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18th.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—The Merston Farm, a Freehold Estate of 453 acres, in the parish of Arreton, and about two miles from the town of Newport; comprising a superior valley farm bounded by the river Medina, with a manor house (circa 1,500), built of stone, and having an ivy-covered centre, a deep porch, and two wings, with carved oak interior fittings. The property, being let by the year, forms a desirable investment, and at the same time presents an opportunity of buying for possession and residential purposes, as there are one or two excellent sites for the erection of a mansion on the estate, and its situation, together with the convenience of its access, render it well adapted to that purpose.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—A singularly elegant Family Mansion on the sea coast, distinguished as Apley Towers on a commanding elevation, overlooking a beautiful panorama of sea and wooded country, and situate within a nobly-timbered park of about 50 acres, well-designed ground and surroundings and with about 100 acres more land adapted for a nobleman or gentleman of wealth and position.

Printed particulars of sale, and further information, may be had of Lumley's land and and estate agency offices, 67, Chancery-lane, and 31, St. James's-street, Piccadilly.

Salvage Stock of a Fancy Goods Importer.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER LEVY and Co., will SELL by AUCTION, at their rooms, 27 and 28, Wilson-street, Finsbury-square, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 11 o'clock, precisely, the stock of Mr. B. B Lyons, of No. 5, Houndsditch, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of a large variety of purses, pocketbooks, desks, Inkstands, penholders, pencils, pencil cases, jewelry, clocks, plated spoons and forks, cutlery, perfumery, toys, ladies' bags, albums, cash boxes, brushes, and numerous items, part of which are very slightly damaged by smoke. On view Tuesday next, from 10 to 4.

M. JOSEPH, FISHMONGER, &c., 101, Middlesex Street, Whitechapel, is prepared to provide Breakfasts, Luncheons Suppers, &c., in a variety of styles, on the shortest notice. Mr. Joseph has received flattering marks of satisfaction from numerous patrons, and he will endeavour to merit a continuance of the same. Country orders supplied. Fine Smoked Salmon and best English and Dutch Cucumbers. The only establishment where genuine Spanish Olives can be obtained, at 3s. per keg.

MRS. S. SILVER and SON, COOKS and CONFECTIONERS, No. 39, Middlesex-street, Aldgate.—All kinds of French Italian and German Pastry and Confectionery Wedding Dinners, Breakfasts, Balls, and Dejeuners, and parties supplied in the first-class Foreign or English style. Ices, Jellies, or Blancmanges. On all public occasions, weddings and private parties, the greatest satisfaction has been expressed at the manner in which Mrs. S. and Son have served the entertainments. All kinds of Confectionery and Cakes manufactured on Mrs. Silver and Son's own premises.—None to equal them.

J. BONN, COOK and CONFECTIONER, No. 2, Wenworth Street (few doors from Middlesex-street) and 31, Sandy's Row Spitalfields, Breakfasts, Wedding Dinners, Balls and Suppers supplied in the first of style and on the shortest notice, for which Mr J. B. has had great praise for the manner in which he serves all entertainments. All kinds of French and German pastry and confectionery manufactured at his own premises. Ices, Jellies and Blacmanges. Plate, china and glass and rout seats lent on hire. Please observe the address.

WITHERS, ENGLEFIELD and Co. Baker-street, and George-street, Portman-square, W., SUPPLY Jewish WEDDING DINNERS, Ball Suppers, and every other kind of entertainment, by contract, in town and country, in first class style. Every order with which they are favoured shall be arranged to meet the wishes of their patrons, and superintended by them personally. Everything supplied is of the very best quality, and all the Plate, China, Glass, and decorations are of the most modern description.—A Jewish Cook employed

JEWS' EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

THE Committee have much pleasure in announcing the following DONATIONS in aid of the Funds of the Society.

	£	s.	d.
Maurice Beddington, Esq.	£5	5	0
Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt	20	0	0
A Friend	100	0	0
Montagu Halford, Esq.	2	2	0
Simon Halford, Esq...	2	2	0
George Joseph, Esq....		10	6
N. S. Joseph, Esq.	2	2	0
H. L. Keeling, Esq.	5	5	0
Benjamin Kisch, Esq., M.A. ...	1	1	0
Moses Lea, Esq.	3	3	0
Mrs. Lionel Lucas	25	0	0
Mrs. P. Lucas...	3	3	0
Mrs. Benjamin Merton (in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Cohen)	5	0	0
Mrs. E. M. Merton	3	3	0
Mrs. H. Merton	3	3	0
Barnett Meyers, Esq.	2	2	0
F. D. Mocatta, Esq....	25	0	0
Jacob Mocatta, Esq....	5	0	0
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.	15	0	0
J. H. Moses, Esq., annual	5	0	0
Mrs. A. N. Myers	2	2	0
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Nathan ...	5	0	0
Albert John Raphael, Esq.... ...	1	1	0
Edward L. Raphael, Esq.	10	10	0
George L. Raphael, Esq.	5	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Raphael ...	10	10	0
John Raphael, Esq.	10	10	0
Mrs. John N. Raphael	2	0	0
Messrs. N. M. de Rothschild & Sons	100	0	0
Baroness de Rothschild	50	0	0
In Memoriam...	20	0	0
Baroness M. de Rothschild... ...	30	0	0
Lady de Rothschild	50	0	0
H. Solomon, Esq.	3	3	0
A. Speyer, Esq.	10	10	0
Messrs. Stern Bros.	20	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Symons ...	5	0	0
John Wagg, Esq.	1	1	0

Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the members of the Committee:—

Nathaniel Montefiore, Esq., President, 36, Hyde-park-gardens.
Baroness de Rothschild, 148, Piccadilly.
Lady de Rothschild, 2, Grosvenor-place Houses, Piccadilly.
Miss Barnett, 14, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street.
Mrs. Simon Halford, 47, Gloucester-square, Hyde-park.
Mrs. A. L. Harris, 14, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street.
Mrs. Lionel Lucas, 11, Westbourne terrace, Hyde-park.
Mrs. A. N. Myers, 51, Euston-square.
Mrs. Louis Nathan, 32, York-terrace, Regent's-park.
Walter Josephs, Esq., Treasurer, 10, Union-court, Old Broad-street, City.
Henry L. Keeling, Esq., Monument-yard, City.
Louis Nathan, Esq., 32, York terrace, Regent's Park.
Morris S. Oppenheim, Esq., 16, Westbourne Square, W.
Henry Solomon, Esq., 72, Inverness-terrace, Kensington-palace-gardens.

G. L. LYON, Secretary.

Committee-room, 16, Duke Street, Aldgate. May 8th, 1872.

PASSOVER RELIEF FUND.

In connection with the Soup Kitchen for Jewish Poor.

THE President and Committee acknowledge with thanks the following DONATIONS received since last advertisement:

	£	s.	d.
Anonymous donation	£5	0	0
Mr. Ellis A. Franklin (per Jewish Chronicle)	3	3	0
Mr. Louis J. Lyons	2	2	0
Mr. H. A. Cohen	1	1	0
Mr. Jonas Rousseau	1	1	0
Mr. L. Cohen		5	0
Mr. L. London...		5	0
Collected per Mr. Joseph de Costa Andrade.			
Mrs S. H. Andrade, in memory of her beloved husband	£1	1	0
Messrs. Jacob Levy and Co.... ...	1	1	0
Miss Esther Josephine da Costa Andrade		5	0
Small donations		5	0
Per Rev. A. Barnett,			
Mr. Godfrey Davis		10	6
Mr. John Hart		10	6
Per Mrs. A. P. Mendes, Northwick College, Northwick Terrace.			
Sundry Donations	£1	0	0

J. SALOMONS, Sec.

L. ADOLPHUS
TAILOR,
HABIT MAKER
CLOTHIER,
OUTFITTER.
L. ADOLPHUS,
4, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C

AN Experienced Lady HOUSEKEEPER, from 40 to 50 years of age, with first-class references, REQUIRED by a Widower with one child. A lady speaking French preferred. Address, in first instance, to F. S., 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.

ESTMINSTER JEWS' FREE SCHOOL

GREEK STREET, SOHO SQUARE.

THE ANNUAL DINNER in Aid of the Funds of this Institution will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on TUESDAY, May 21st next;

Professor WALEY, M.A., in the chair.
Patron—Rev. Dr. N. M. Adler, Chief Rabbi.
President—Ald. Sir David Salomons, Bart., M.P.
Vice-President—Arthur Wagg, Esq.
Honorary Vice-Pres.—Hy. L. Keeling, Esq
Treasurer—Louis Joseph, Esq.

STEWARDS.

S. V. Abrahams, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler.
Ephraim Alex, Esq.
Mont. Barnett, Esq.
H. L. Beddington, Esq
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David Benjamin, Esq.
Lionel L. Cohen, Esq.
David Cohen, Esq.
Levi Cohen, Esq.
H. H. Collins, Esq.
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I. Davis, Esq., B.A.
Sackville Davis, Esq., B.C.L., M.A.
Louis Davidson, Esq.
Robert Dobree, Esq.
Henry Dyte, Esq.
Sir F. H. Goldsmid, Bart., M.P.
Julian Goldsmid, Esq, M.P.
Louis Goldberg, Esq.
Henry Harris, Esq.
Myer Harris, Esq.
Alfred G. Henriques, Esq.
J. Q. Henriques, Esq.
I. S. Henry, Esq.
Lawrence Hyam, Esq.
Prof. Hart, R.A.
Mont. Halford, Esq.
David Hyam, Esq.
H. A. Isaacs, Esq.
Moss Isaacs, Esq.
Moses Joseph, Esq.
S. A. Kisch, Esq.
Lewis Lazarus, Esq.
Rev. M. B. Levy.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Henry Lucas, Esq.
Edward Lucas, Esq.
Rev. A. Löwy.
Rev. Professor Marks.
Barnett Meyers, Esq.
E. Mosely, Esq.
B. L. Mosely, Esq.
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Ald Sir B. S. Phillips.
Fredk. S. D. Phillips, Esq.
Fredk. S. Phillips, Esq.
Law. Phillips, Esq.
L. D. Phillips, Esq.
Saul Phillips, Esq.
M. Pillischer, Esq.
Baron L. de Rothschild, M.P.
Sir Anthony Rothschild, Bart.
L. M. Rothschild, Esq.
Israel Russell, Esq.
R. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Joseph Sebag, Esq.
Serj. Simon, M.P.
Hy. J. Simmons, Esq.
The Solicitor-General, M.P.
Leon Solomon, Esq.
Henry Solomon, Esq.
John Storr, Esq.
J. Varicas, Esq.
S. W. Waley, Esq.
Montague Williams, Esq.
David Woolf, Esq.
Sidney Woolf, Esq.
Edward Wagg, Esq.

M. B. LEVY, Hon. Sec.
JACOB WOOLF, Sec.

WEST METROPOLITAN JEWISH SCHOOL.

26, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN.
Established 1845.

THE DINNER in aid of the Funds of this institution will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on THURSDAY, MAY 23rd, 1872.

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A Committee has been formed for the purpose of raising a Fund to present a Testimonial to Mr. MOMBACH, for his indefatigable labours as Choir Master of the Great Synagogue during a period of thirty years, and will be happy to receive the NAMES of GENTLEMEN wishing to join the Committee.

Communications to be addressed to
EDWARD MAGNUS, Hon. Sec.
1, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

The following gentlemen have signified their willingness to join the committee:—B. Barnett, Esq., Aldersgate-street; M. Barnett, Esq., Aldersgate-street; Coleman Defries, Esq.; L. Friedlander, Esq.; S. Harris, Esq.; W. Isaacs, Esq.; Sydney Jacobs, Esq.; Joseph Lazarus, Esq.; Henry Marks, Esq.; I. M. Marks, Esq.; M. Moses, Esq., Finsbury Circus; I Pick, Esq.; Joseph Raphael, Esq.; D. Tallerman, Esq.

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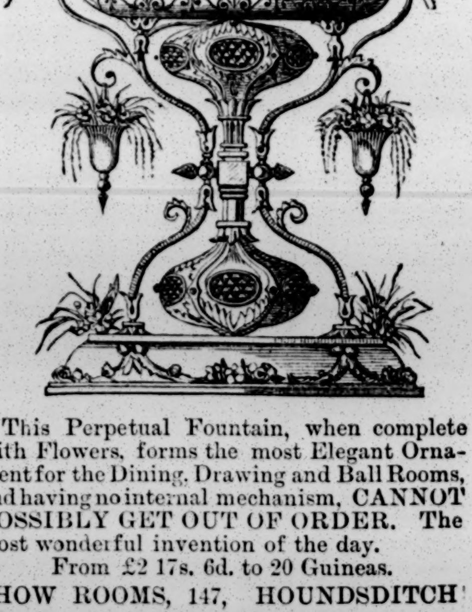

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